The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2895. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of the Secretary of War.

Revelations of Complicity with the South Carolina Rebels.

How the President and the other Members of the Cabinet Regard Major Anderson's Movement.

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Secretary Floyd and the Army Contracts.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 30.

Another prop of the Old Public Functionary has been knocked from under him. The resignation of Secretary FLOYD yesterday, after an excited Cabinet discussion, running through forty-eight hours, will surprise no one, after what is already known. Yet some details, from reliable authority, may be interesting.

It appears that Secretary FLOYD, with the full knowledge and consent of the President, pledged his honor that no change should be made in the position of affairs in Charleston harbor,—South Carolina giving a pledge to respect all public property in the meantime,—until the Commissioners could be received here, and the whole matter be referred to Congress. Under these circumstances, the Commissioners called on Secretary FLOYD, and charged the act of Major ANDERSON, in spiking the cannon, etc., as not only a violation of solemn pledges, but an act of hostility—as much so as if he had charged and fired his guns. FLOYD disavowed ANDERSON's act, but the Commissioners claimed some tangible evidence, and demand the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Sumter. FLOYD considered the demand reasonable and proper, and on the Cabinet being summoned, he asked permission of the President to comply with the demand, not only as a matter of policy, but as called for by the pledge given South Carolina. His honor and the honor of the Administration being sacredly pledged, he insisted on recalling the troops, leaving the Government property to be protected as similar property is protected at Boston, New-York, or Mobile.

Secretaries THOMPSON and THOMAS backed FLOYD in this demand, and TOUCEY, HOLT, BLACK and STANTON sided with the President in refusing. The contest was warm and protracted. FLOYD said a compliance would alone allow him to remain with honor in his present position, but this was not for the President to consider. He urged the withdrawal of the troops as a matter of policy. To sever his connection with the President under existing circumstances would be the most painful act of his life. If the Administration was popular and successful, he could cheerfully withdraw, but unless the pledge given upon the honor of the Administration, as well as his own personal honor, was kept, he had no alternative but to resign.

The President persisted in his refusal to comply with the demand, and Secretary FLOYD withdrew and penned his letter of resignation.

Rumor says that Secretaries THOMPSON and THOMAS will resign to-morrow, as they fully recognized the pledge which had been given.

Official dispatches to Government represent that the Wide-Awakes in Chicago and St. Louis, in connection with the Wide-Awake German laborers, are intending to seize upon the St. Louis Arsenal, containing thirty thousand stand of arms, if any attempt is made to remove them to the South. The Missouri members here are very uneasy under this report.

Gen. LANE is spoken of as FLOYD's successor, but rumor says that Adjt.-Gen. COOPER will be called on to discharge the duties of Secretary of War.

The South Carolina Commissioners have notified the President that unless an official reply be received to-morrow to their note, they will leave at once for home.

Hon. O. R. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, delivered a strong secession speech to a large meeting in Culpepper, Va., yesterday, and was loudly applauded.

If the Message of the President is sent, the policy of the Republicans is to table it at once in the House.

Several Republicans are together, discussing at the National to-night their future policy, and nearly all agree that if ANDERSON is censured or ordered back, they will move the impeachment of the President.

ANDERSON's brother is in town. He had an interview with CRITTENDEN and some of the South Americans of the House. He thinks they will offer a resolution indorsing the act of Major ANDERSON in the evacuation of Fort Moultrie. If moved in the Senate, it will also be done in the House, especially if the President censures him. Gen. SCOTT, who has been suffering of late from ill-health, is improving. He will probably be referred to by Congress soon in this matter. The Cabinet meeting was very acrimonious. It is intimated that the President's disposition was decidedly in favor of withdrawing ANDERSON from Sumter, but that HOLT, BLACK and STANTON declared they would resign if this was done. TOUCEY was less positive, but came to the same conclusion, and this settled the question, and FLOYD resigned. THOMAS sympathizes with FLOYD, but is restrained by a knowledge that the Maryland masses are for the Union. It is considered probable, however, that the Secessionists will soon own him also. THOMPSON would resign, except for the fact that his doing so prior to an investigation of the bonds abstraction would fasten suspicion on him indelibly.

The President was last night writing a message to send to Congress to-morrow, relative to South Carolina. He denounced ANDERSON, and indicated an intention to disavow his act in the document. To-night, it is understood that he may postpone the Message for further advices. His mental condition is truly deplorable.

I do not meet a single Northern man here who fails to denounce the President's disposition to order ANDERSON to strike his flag. HOLT especially is adamantine on this point.

It is stated late to-night, on apparently good authority, that the President has determined, after all, to withdraw ANDERSON from Sumter, and that the order for it will be issued to-morrow. This seems improbable, in view of the fact that FLOYD put his resignation so distinctly on the ground that the President refused it.

Senator WILSON returned to-day from his Eastern tour. He says that wonderful firmness prevails throughout the North, with a growing feeling for the preservation of the Union and the enforcement of the laws. Many Bell-Everett men join in this feeling. The general sentiment, he says, is against any compromise involving a sacrifice of principles, and constant demands are made upon Representatives to stand firm.

A letter was received from Springfield, Ill., to-day, by a prominent Senator, from one of Mr. LINCOLN's most intimate friends, assuring him that nothing will be done by Mr. LINCOLN involving his own dignity or that of the party. No fear need be entertained of his future course, which will be strictly guided by constitutional justice, with the principles of the Republican Platform to guide him; that no section need fear injustice at his hands.

The Committee of Thirty-three met on Saturday. ADAMS' proposition to admit New-Mexico at once as a State, received the votes of all the Republicans present except TAPPAN of New-Hampshire, WASHBURN of Wisconsin, KELLOGG of Illinois, MORRILL of Vermont, and ROBINSON of Rhode Island. WASHBURN spoke against it, and declared that it was an offering of a new Slave State and two United States Senators to appease Southern wrath; that it was a proposition to create a State without a people, to strengthen Slavery; that the Territory had not more that 700 white people who were natives of the United States; that it would be unjust to the old States to admit her as a State, though she comes as a Free State, and the only merit the measure would have under any possibility to pacificate the South, would arise from a conviction that a new Slave State was conceded to them, and if they did not believe it was such a concession it would only aggravate the impending difficulties. The Southern members nearly all opposed it, because it did not reach the root of the difficulty, which they frankly declared could only be settled by providing for the protection of Slavery in the future acquisition of Territories. A few Southern men favored it, for the purpose of passing it, as they thought it might do present good, and prove the ultimate destruction of the Republican Party. The others who voted against it spoke forcibly, indorsing what WASHBURN said.

Letters have been received by all those who voted against these compromises, from their constituents, fully indorsing their course.

A member of Congress has received a letter from a captain in the Utah army, who is a strong Democrat, denouncing the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, and the secession movement. He wants the contest to come and be settled now, and that says LINCOLN's Administration would be sustained.

Mr. RUSSELL will complete his bail bond on Tuesday, when his New-York friends arrive.

The following communication is particularly interesting at this time. It will be sent to Speaker PENNINGTON to-morrow:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 27, 1860.

SIR—So much has been said very recently about the policy of this Department in granting acceptances to contractors for transportation across the Plains, that I deem it due alike to Congress, the public and myself to make a short, plain statement of the facts connected with the subject.

At one time in the year 1858, it became absolutely necessary to start large trains of transportation across the plains of Utah, when there was no available means to put those trains in motion. Acceptances were given to contractors then to enable them to start, and they did so. The practice thus begun was continued a good while from necessity, and was afterwards followed to afford accommodation to contractors in their very large and extensive work. Their purport is to give preference to the holder when filed in the Department, out of any moneys due to contractors. These acceptances have, until the past Autumn, been to large amounts, nor has any complaint whatever, until then, been heard that means were not provided to meet and redeem them. There has never been the least concealment or mystery about this business. It was perfectly known to all who had any interest in knowing anything about it. They have been given only when there was a subsisting contract, out of which means to meet them would certainly arise, and for the execution of which there was an existing appropriation. They are prohibited by no law.

The issue of these acceptances within this month rested upon the following considerations: Those given for last season's work, and which were held as collateral security in different places, the contractors were anxious to postpone until next season. They represented that this could be done with acceptances, which on their face represented that they would be paid when the money they called for was earned by the contractors for next season's work. The strongest assurances were given that this paper was only to go, and certainly to go, by agreement already made, into the hands alone of those banks and firms who then held unpaid acceptances, and for which they were to be substituted, and held as collateral to their own obligations. The pay accruing under this contract for next season will be more than enough to cover the amount of acceptances predicated on it. To insure this stipulation I consented to issue paper only in large amounts, and in the form which would be acceptable, if at all, to those who knew the perfect solvency of the contractors, and who had already money engagements with them to a large amount, and who had, as I was informed, and as I believed, already consented to and desired the arrangement. If these promises and faithful engagements had been performed, no difficulty could ever have resulted from the transaction. It could not and would not have misled or deceived any one. No expectation based on it could by any possibility have been disappointed. But the promises made me were not kept—were broken. This paper was, it seems, placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Interior, who had abstracted a large amount of securities belonging to the Indian Trust Fund. Finding this to be the case, I have not hesitated to give an order to cancel and annul all those acceptances. The perversion has rendered them void and of no effect.

I am gratified to assert a confident belief that no one connected in any way, directly, remotely, in any shape or form, with the duties of the War Department, had any the least connection with or knowledge of this embezzlement, in its inception or its progress.

The issue of this paper resolves itself into a question of administrative consideration alone, I think; and so regarding it, I will be pardoned for adverting very briefly to this aspect of the subject. These contractors have by a long series of years of faithful, honest and most efficient services, won the confidence and good feeling of all persons having any connection with the transportation for the army in the country lying beyond our Western settlements. They had never failed in any of their engagements, and had executed many of them under circumstances of peculiar embarrassment. They were men of very large wealth and most extensive means, and possessed fully the confidence of all who knew them. It has become latterly pretty evident that but small profits, if any, were likely to be realized from their operations, and this was put into great danger from the recent reverses in money affairs. The revulsions which recently swept over the country have arisen from no cause which business men could be fairly called upon to take the risk of. They have been from political causes, and not from any violated law of commercial or monetary action. Under this evident fact, I was not unwilling to afford these employes of Government any assistance likely to save them from serious injury growing out of political disturbances, if that could be done without running any risk of loss to Government. I think such a course can derogate nothing from a sound Administrative discretion, although the sequel has shown that such confidence has been misplaced.

But there is another and higher public consideration connected with the subject of contracts for transportation, and one which cannot be overlooked with any just appreciation of good administration. Good and thoroughly responsible contractors for transportation across our immense plains are extremely important persons to our little army, and difficult to obtain. There is no other service like it known in the world. Nowhere else on the globe would the idea be entertained of subsisting an army by transporting its supplies overland a distance of a thousand or twelve hundred miles, through an uninhabited wilderness; and yet a very large part of our army is furnished and subsisted by this means. If the present contractors, who have so long and so faithfully performed their work, should fail or become so embarrassed as to be unable to do their work and supply the army, it would result in the loss to the United States of a vast sum of money—probably a million dollars. But the pecuniary loss would be small in comparison with the risk and damage which such a failure would subject our troops to, who are stationed in the deserts of New-Mexico and Arizona. Should any accident befall these men, or any serious inconvenience result to them from the failure of a regular and certain transmission of supplies, it would be difficult to estimate the just indignation which would be heaped upon the head of the ignorant or delinquent officer whose inefficiency had allowed it. Trains necessary for the transportation, to be performed by RUSSELL, MAJORS and WADDELL, could not cost much short of a million dollars, and would require months of industry and activity to prepare. It would be very clear to any one that a wise forecast demands of the Government to sustain these contractors by all fair and legitimate means.

I have now nearly brought my administration of the War Department to a close, and I will be excused for adverting to it briefly. There is not one branch of the military service which is not in perfect order, as far as any means are afforded of knowing, and they are very complete. Some have been particularly encouraged, and I think improved; discipline is excellent, and the accountability to superior authority in every department could scarcely be excelled. Strict economy is enforced, and perfect responsibility in all money expenditures is and has been successfully carried into effect within four years, since I have presided in this Department, not a dollar, I believe, has been lost to Government by embezzlement or theft, and within that time sixty millions of dollars have been disbursed. No system of administration, no line of policy, I think, could reach better results; no system of accountability could be more perfect. These facts I confidently assert, and the Department is everywhere full of the proofs of them. I invite any investigation which the House may think proper to institute into any or all of my official acts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The ground assigned in Secretary FLOYD's letter of resignation, was the refusal or delay of the President to consent to an order withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumter. In the Secretary's opinion this was incumbent on the Administration from the following circumstance. With a mutual desire to avoid civil war and bloodshed, it had been agreed by the Administration that there should be no change in the condition of things in Charleston Harbor, and by South Carolina that she would make no attack upon the troops or property of the United States. The movement of Major ANDERSON was a violation of this solemn agreement which could not be repaired except by withdrawing of the troops, which measure was thus demanded by the honor of the Government. While both branches of Congress are engaged in endeavors to settle the sectional controversy, it was deemed the duty of the Government to maintain relations of peace with the Southern States. Mr. FLOYD, it is said by his friends, soon returns to Virginia to follow out his policy of restraining to the extent of his power any act which will lead to bloodshed, and exert himself, if dissolution becomes inevitable, to its reconstruction.

It it is not certain that Major ANDERSON and forces will remain at Fort Sumter. They may be remanded to Fort Moultrie, provided satisfactory assurances can be given that they will not be there attacked by the South Carolinians.

There seems to be reasons for the belief that Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, several days ago, submitted to the President a plan in writing for the blockade of Charleston, reinforcing strongly all the Southern garrisons, and suggesting other military preparations. This, however, it is said, was not received with favor.

The Committee of Thirty-three, on Saturday, considered Mr. NELSON's proposition for amendments to the Constitution, being substantially those offered by Senator CRITTENDEN. On motion of Mr. CORWIN, the Committee struck out the words "or hereafter acquired," so that a division on the line of 36°, 30′ may be applicable only to territory now held by the United States. The 17 yeas were composed of the Republicans, with Messrs. DAVID, of Maryland, and STOUT, of Oregon. The nays, 10, were all from the Slave States, with the exception of Mr. BURCH, of California.

The question on the adoption of the article as amended was negatived.

YEAS—Messrs. Bristow of Kentucky, Burch of California, Hamilton of Texas, Millson of Virginia, Nelson of Tennessee, Phelps of Missouri, Stout of Oregon, Whitely of Delaware—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Corwin of Ohio, Curtis of Iowa, Davis of Maryland, Dunn of Indiana, Ferry of Connecticut, Howard of Michigan, Humphrey of New-York, Kellogg of Illinois, Morrill of Vermont, Morse of Maine, Robinson of Rhode Island, Tappan of New-Hampshire, Washburne of Wisconsin, Windam of Minnesota—16.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Boyce of South Carolina, Davis of Mississippi, Hawkins of Florida, Houston of Alabama, Love of Georgia, Rust of Arkansas, Stratton of New-Jersey, Taylor of Louisana, Winslow of North Carolina.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, remarked that the decision thus reached made it clear to his mind that there would be no agreement by the Committee upon the propositions for the adoption of amendments to the existing Constitution, which would be effectual for the settlement of the issue now pending between the two great sections of the country, growing out of the Slavery question, and that, in consequence, it was his purpose to take no further part in the deliberations of the Committee; and it was his determination not to vote upon any other propositions pending before it. He further stated that he did not intend to resign his place on the Committee; that it was his intention to remain in a position which would enable him to join in the minority report upon the subjects submitted to the Committee if that should become necessary or appear desirable. Thereupon, Mr. TAYLOR, with Messrs. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, and HOUSTON, of Alabama, left the Committee room.

Mr. ADAMS offered a resolution, declaring it expedient that all New-Mexico be admitted as soon as may be as a State, on an equal footing with the original States, and that the Committee cause to be prepared an enabling bill for that purpose. Agreed to 12 against 10; one-third of the Committee absent or not voting. The only two from the Slave States were BRISTOW, of Kentucky, and DAVIS, of Maryland.

These facts are abbreviated from the official proceedings, the injunction of secrecy having been removed.

The President accepted the resignation of Gov. FLOYD the same day it was tendered.

Some of the Senators and Representatives from the Frontier States have been in consultation, and approve the proposition of Mr. WOODSON, of Missouri, having for its foundation that separation being inevitable, a reconstruction of the Union upon the Southern basis is the only solution of pending political questions. It is recommended that the Slaveholding States should withdraw, taking the present Constitution with additional clauses explanatory of its true intent and meaning, as expounded by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, upon which it is supposed New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and New-Jersey would unite. The argument is the remaining States would necessarily be formed into two distinct Confederacies, those of New-England one, and the Pacific States the other; all coöperating under the present Constitution of the United States, with such modifications as would adapt it to their respective peculiar social systems and public sentiments; thus forming a league or confederacy uniting the different sections in all the essential powers and purposes of national defence and international commerce.

Senator CRITTENDEN will propose his resolutions to-morrow in the Senate, as a direct proposition to be submitted to a vote of the people of the United States. The same will be offered in the House. A bill for the payment of the expenses of taking the vote will also be offered.

The current report that the South Carolina Commissioners would depart in the morning is untrue. They will probably receive the President's answer to their requests to-morrow.

The Secretary of the Treasury has refused to accept any of the bids for the late five million loan which demanded more than twelve per centum interest. Thus less than two millions are accepted—an amount about sufficient, it is said, to pay the interest on the public debt due on the 1st of January.

CHARLESTON ARSENAL SEIZED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, Dec. 30.

The South Carolina troops took possession of the Arsenal at Charleston to-day, containing many thousand arms and military stores. Military preparations are actively and zealously progressing. Volunteers have been tendered by several Southern States, among them officers of the Army and Navy and West Point graduates. Capt. S. M. MORGAN, of Tennessee, has offered his services and been accepted.

DISCHARGE OF THE EMPLOYES AT FORT MOULTRIE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 29.

The *Sun* of this city has on its bulletin a special dispatch from Charleston saying that the carpenters and bricklayers from Baltimore, employed on Fort Sumter, having refused to bear arms against South Carolina, were discharged by Maj. ANDERSON this morning.

THE EVACUATION OF FORT MOULTRIE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The Charleston *Courier* of Friday says:

"Major ANDERSON has achieved the unenviable distinction of opening civil war between American citizens by an act of gross breach of faith," and that "he has virtually and grossly violated a solemn pledge, given by his chief and accepted by South Carolina; that he had all possible assurances from South Carolina that his honor, position and duty would be respected until a proper and open declaration of war."

In its details of Maj. ANDERSON's movements, the *Courier* says: "The evacuation of Moultrie commenced a little after sundown on Wednesday. The men were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, with knapsacks packed; but up to the moment of leaving had no idea of abandoning the fort. They were reviewed on parade, and were then ordered to two schooners lying in the vicinity, where they embarked, taking with them all the necessaries, stores, etc. Several trips were made during the night, under cover of which a great part of the provisions and camp furniture were transported.

A greater portion of the labor expended on Fort Moultrie was upon the citadel, or centre of the west point of the position. This citadel Major ANDERSON had strengthened in every way; loop-holes were cut, and everything so arranged that in case a well-concerted attack was made he would have retired from the outer bastions to the citadel, and afterwards blown up the other portions of the fort. For this purpose mines had already been sprung and trains laid, ready for the application of the match. The barrack rooms, and every other part of the fort that was indefensible would have gone at a touch.

On the ramparts of the fort fronting Fort Sumter were nine 8-inch columbiads, mounted on wooden carriages. As soon as the evacuation was complete, these carriages were burnt, and the guns thereby dismounted. These guns, as well as those constituting the entire armament, were spiked before the fort was abandoned. This is the only damage done to the fortifications, farther than cutting down the flagstaff, and breaking up of ammunition-wagons, to form ramparts on the walls of the fort.

Other particulars are given.

"The confusion could not have been more complete had the late occupants retired in the face of a besieging foe. The entire place was littered up with the odds, ends and fragments of war's desolation. The spiked guns, and those dismounted by the burning of the carriages, will soon be in a position to respond to any hostile demonstrations against the place."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 29, 1860.

The Convention reassembled this morning.

The proceedings were opened with prayer.

The President then read a communication from W F. COLCOCK, Collector of the Port at Charleston, informing the Convention that all the officers of the Customs had entered the service of the State, and that he had commenced receiving duties and transacting other business.

Mr. DUNKIN said there was an act of Congress in relation to special duties. The Legislature had recently permitted the Banks of the State to suspend specie payments. Specie is now four per cent. premium, and it is unfair to ask payment of duties in specie when taxes are payable in Bank-notes.

Mr. DUNKIN offered a resolution that the Collectors of the State receive the payment of duties in any bills of any Bank of the State.

Mr. MASSEYCK—If necessary, the banks can increase their circulation, and embarrassment will then be impossible.

The motion in reference to commercial relations was then lost.

The PRESIDENT here received a communication from the Governor, through T. WATTS, in relation to the Charleston harbor.

The Convention then went into secret session. It is understood the Military bill is under consideration.

The Convention this morning passed the ordinance authorizing the reception of bills of banks of the State by Collectors of the ports, provided none of them be below the par value of the Bank of South Carolina.

The Convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The Committee on Constitution have prepared an Ordinance concerning the powers lately vested in Congress, transferring them to the General Assembly, except during the existence of the Convention. These powers are not to extend without the direction of the Convention to duties on imports, the Post-office, declarations of war, treaties, confederacy, &c.

The Ordinance concerning the judicial powers of the United States Courts revests those powers into the Courts of South Carolina as the General Assembly may direct. The Charleston City Court is to have jurisdiction in admiralty and maritime cases, and also in cases of appeal where the amount exceeds two thousand dollars. In cases affecting the public ministers the powers are continued nearly the same as in the United States Courts. The General Assembly is to appoint the judicial officers. The Act of Congress "to provide more effectually for the punishment of certain crimes, approved March 3, 1825," is substituted by the State for all offences which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the State.

The Convention will take the subject of treason under consideration.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The Convention met to-day at 10 o'clock. After prayer the journal was read.

The President received a communication from Gov. F. W. PICKENS, through his private secretary, who read it.

The Governor therein nominated the following Counselors of State:

Hons. D. F. JAMISON, of Barnwell; A. G. MCGRATH and C. G. MEMMINGER, Charleston; A. C. GARLINGTON, Newbury.

The Convention confirmed their nominations.

There was a secret session from 10:20 to 11½.

WARLIKE PREPARATION.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the following: A house in this city received a letter yesterday from Alabama, stating that the head of the Military Department of that State desired to make a contract in St. Louis for a large supply of warlike materials—powder, lead, cavalry equipments, &c., and that as soon as samples were furnished the order would be given. Accordingly, the samples were prepared, and are now on their way to that State. These preparations for military defences are made, we think, under a law of the last Legislature, which provided $400,000 or $500,000 for this purpose. Every article wanted can be speedily furnished in this city.

PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS FROM A DEMOCRATIC QUARTER.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus, Saturday, Dec. 29.

Why was Fort Moultrie abandoned as if to an advancing army? It was easy to have held it; and it seems to us the Nation might have been spared the humiliation of such a surrender. *Two hundred men more could have prevented any attack*; and it would have been easy to have sent two thousand more, to say nothing of ships-of-war to sustain them. Major ANDERSON had acted nobly in saving his little garrison from massacre, *but why were they left thus exposed?*

We repeat what we said yesterday, and what we proclaimed long ago, that *the duty of the Federal Executive, in regard to the public property and defences, is a clear and simple one. It is to hold and defend them so long as the United States exist as a Government.* We repeat what we said when this danger appeared only small and distant, that our Government cannot afford to live under such a disgrace as the capture of its forts by the sacrifice of their garrisons, and still less afford to die under it.

It is one thing to consent to a peaceable separation and division of the States—the surrender of its fortresses and the equitable partition of public property—and it is another to have them wrested from our weakness and made a part of our humiliation. *The Federal Administration can only preserve peace, and keep this issue from being a bloody one, by firmness.* A few such manifestations of weakness as in the case of Fort Moultrie, and a successful *coup de main* against some unprotected defence of the Government, and the next thing to be apprehended would be an attempt to seize Washington. To prevent this, to deter the attempt even—which would arouse sectional passions to madness—*we look with some hope to the presence of Lieut. Gen. Scott at the National Capital*, and at the right hand of the President, more than to the forethought or fidelity of the Secretary of War. It shows upon what evil times we have fallen, and how nearly we have approached to the condition of Mexican Republicanism, that the eyes of the people are turned to military chieftains to save us from political anarchy.

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But if our Government is to perish, let it at least fall with dignity. Let it preserve its consciousness and its equipoise to the last. Let it be an instrumentality of peace between the States. Let its last days be such that the dissevered States may look back to it with respectful and regretful recollections, and its memory serve to recall conflicting and misgoverned communities to the blessings of Union. *Let it not stagger helplessly to its fall, and die under the spurning feet of a reckless mob.*

SECRET SESSIONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Correspondence of the Columbia South Carolinian.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 25, 1860.

The citizens of Charleston are beginning to ask, "What is the meaning of all these secret sessions—what their private and close conclaves with the Governor?" Prudence would indeed prevent us from trying to give the information; but, as is usually the case, curiosity gets the better of prudence. One thing is certain, that a resolution has been introduced upon which secret action and secret debate will ensue. This is a resolution authorizing the Governor of the State *to make all needful and immediate preparation for the defence of property within the State of South Carolina!* Have affairs, then, assumed so threatening an aspect? The Governor, in his last speech, stated that, as far as he knew, *there was no cause for apprehension*; but since that expression of sentiment, strange and startling rumors have reached us—rumors that tell of the bloody tempest!

A resolution was introduced to-day, which will probably be adopted, to elect Commissioners to all the slaveholding States, (which have appointed Conventions,) for the purpose of procuring *action in concert.* The Committee on the slaveholding States have reported a resolution providing that the Constitution, now known as the "*Constitution of the United States,*" *be proposed to those Conventions as a wise bond of union*, until a better can be framed, or the old one properly amended. This is a wise scheme; for though we can no longer cling to faithless brethren, yet we love the compact that they have broken. *We, who have seceded, will keep the faith between ourselves.* Of course, it will be necessary to make many and substantial alterations, but let us by all means preserve the tried and substantial frame-work. No one can demonstrate that the present Constitution never worked for good. It is only the construction put upon it, *and a few erroneous sentences within it*, that have done the whole mischief.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAST.

A FORM OF PRAYER APPOINTED TO BE USED IN THE DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK, ON THE FOURTH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocess of New-York:—

DEAR BRETHREN—The President of the United States having designated Friday, the 4th day of January next, to be observed throughout the country as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, on account of the calamities that threaten us, I hereby express my approval of the appointment, and recommend to the Church in this diocess to observe the said day with the usual solemnities of public worship.

The following services are hereby appointed to be used on the above-named day by the Churches in this diocese; and the Collect hereinafter set forth may be used by the minister at his discretion, during the continuance of the present session of Congress.

Commending you, dear brethren, to God's most gracious protection and blessing,

I remain your affectionate friend and brother in Christ.

HORATIO POTTER,
Provisional Bishop of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1860.

A FORM OF PRAYER.

The service shall be as usual, except where it is hereby otherwise appointed.

The proper Psalms for the morning shall be the cxxx., the cxxi, and the lxvii., in the order above named.

The first lesson shall be Micah, chapter vi., to verse 10.

The second lesson shall be St. Luke, chapter vi., verse 27 to the end.

The Collect, Epistle, and Gospel for the day shall be the following:

THE COLLECT.

O, Merciful God and Heavenly Father, whose goodness is over all Thy works, and whose Providence has enlarged our borders, and filled us with plenty, we beseech Thee to look graciously upon us, Thy unworthy servants, and upon all the people of this land; turn Thy face from our sins; heal our unhappy divisions; save us from all pride and prejudice; and of Thy great mercy restore to us a spirit of unity and concord; that, dwelling together in peace and love, we may, with one mind and one mouth, glorify Thee, and at last attain Thy heavenly promises, through the merits and mediation of Thy blessed Son, our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. Amen.

THE EPISTLE.

Phillippians ii., verse 3 to verse 12.

THE GOSPEL.

St. John xiii., verse 3 to verse 18.

VIEWS OF SENATOR BAYARD.

Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, has written to Mr. JAMES RIDDLE, of Wilmington, on the present state of public affairs. He has much to say of Anti-Slavery agitation, and of course casts the burden of blame for the present state of affairs upon the Republican Party. The sentiment which has triumphed in the North is, he asserts, of necessity aggressive, and it is vain to hope that the men who have been elevated to office through its force will devise any measures calculated to lessen the cause of excitement and disunion. He thinks it vain to moot the question of coercion or of the right of secession. The former means only civil war, and if that is once commenced, it is impossible to predict where it may end, for it would drive the seceding States into coöperation. Senator BAYARD has hope, if the Legislatures of the larger States will initiate a movement for a National Convention, that when the people come to elect delegates to such a Convention, with the question of Union or disunion directly presented, their choice will fall upon those who will be able to adjust, on a national basis, the subject in controversy. He despairs of anything from Congress, as now constituted, and urges this course—the calling of a National Convention—as the only way of escape from impending perils.

LETTER FROM SENATOR JOHNSON, OF ARKANSAS.

A letter from Senator JOHNSON, of Arkansas, appears in the Little Rock *True Democrat.* He advises the people of the State to stand firmly on their rights and to attempt to maintain them in the Union, and if she fails in this to follow the example of South Carolina. He does not condemn the course taken by South Carolina, for no less decided stand would have attracted any attention from Northern people; on the contrary, he hopes that other States will follow her, and thus give the movement sufficient strength and dignity to insure the concession of guarantees from the North. The Legislature should demand the prompt repeal of all hostile legislation in every Northern State; protection of the rights of the South in the Territories; it should declare its sympathy with the seceding States, and support the movement for a Constitutional Convention of all the States, that disturbing questions might be adjusted by means of amendments to the Constitution. Senator JOHNSON does not think that the Northern States can refuse to concede all just demands.

CORRECTION.—The numbers given, as shown by the steamship which passed Cape Race on Thursday, were those of the *North American*, instead of the *Australasian.*

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Karnak—Activity of the Slave-trade—Wreck of an American Slave-trader at Key Lobos—The Yacht Wanderer ready for another Cruise—Miscellaneous News.

By the arrival of the steamer *Karnak* from Nassau, N. P., 24th inst., we have accounts of the wreck of the American ship *America* on Cay Lobos, on the 7th inst., with 500 Africans on board destined for Cuba. The ship was commanded by Capt. CHARLES BROWN, who with his crew seized upon the schooner *Lily*, of Nassau, and compelled her master to render assistance. The captain of the *Lily* has testified before a police magistrate as follows:

The wreck lay about 14 miles from the light-house. She was a ship, apparently of about 500 or 600 tons, and from her I landed about 500 slaves on Cay Lobos. The Captain gave me up the wreck, saying that I could do what I liked with it, but gave me no money. I saved some of the rigging and copper from the ship. He made me land the slaves, and I had no option. I was there three days after this, trying to save the rigging. Before I saved the rigging, the Captain made me take him out three of his hands to Nuevitas light-house, Cuba, where they landed for about two hours, and returned with me to Cay Lobos on Wednesday week. A brig arrived four days afterwards, from the direction of Cuba, and took off the slaves immediately. Some of them were in a deplorable condition, and 11 died while on the Cay, although they had plenty of rice, molasses and water, and a little salt beef. The Captain and crew (about 30 in number) of the slaver used no violence towards me, although they were all armed with six-barreled revolvers, and a bowie knife on each side.

The *Guardian* says: A detachment of sixty soldiers was dispatched by the Governor to Cay Lobos on the 19th, but the slaves had been carried to Cuba, as well as the officers of the ship, by the brig.

A project is on foot at Nassau to light that city with gas, capitalists in New-York City having agreed to interest themselves in the enterprise.

Cleared at Nassau, Dec. 21, brig *Atlantic*, DORRITIE, New-York.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860.

The notorious yacht *Wanderer* still remains in our harbor. She has been recently purchased, I learn, by a person named SMITH, from the State of Mississippi, who paid $15,000 for her, and is now making his arrangements with a certain notorious Slave-trading house in this City, for her to go the Coast of Africa for a cargo of bozales. Her old captain, officers and crew have been all discharged, and a Mr. S. DUNBAR, who is not a seaman, but an engineer, has been placed in charge of the vessel. It was at first intended to have placed Capt. WEEKS in command of the *Wanderer*, he having recently returned to this City, from an unsuccessful cruise to the coast of Africa, where the vessel he then commanded (a slaver) was captured by a British cruiser. Upon second thoughts, however, it was considered more prudent not to give the command of the vessel to Capt. WEEKS, he being already known to the British officers on the Coast of Africa and his being in command of her would ensure her condemnation in the event of her being captured, so another captain has to be sought out, and Capt. WEEKS, I am informed by a reliable party, in conjunction with his Slave-trading friends of this City who of course supply the requisite funds, is on the lookout for another suitable vessel, in which to proceed to the Coast of Africa to return with a cargo of bozales. I shall keep an eye alike on the proceedings of the *Wanderer* and of Capt. WEEKS, and you will be fully and early informed of their doings.

The French ship *Leslia*, of Toulon, was brought into this harbor, having, it is said, nine hundred Africans on board—a prize to a Spanish man-of-war steamer. They could not avoid capturing her, she having been in sight off the coast four or five days previous to her capture.

The United States steamer *Mohawk*, Lieut. GRIFFIN, arrived in this harbor 18th inst. and sailed again evening before last, and was seen next morning, having the brig *Mary J. Kimball*, which sailed yesterday, having *cleared* for a *legal* voyage to the Coast of Africa, in tow, having, as was supposed, made a prize of the brig, and was taking her to Key West.

The brig *Town*, hitherto a regular trader between New-Orleans and this port, also sailed yesterday on a *legal* voyage to St. Paul de Loando. She too, I heard last evening, had been captured by the *Mohawk.*

There is not the least moral doubt as to the ultimate object of these vessels before they leave this harbor, yet there is not any legal proof that would justify their detention. It is only when they get to sea their real character can be ascertained.

Fifty-six thousand dollars have been subscribed for the aid of the Pope in the diocese of Havana, and sixteen thousand dollars in the diocese of St. Jago de Cuba, together seventy-two thousand dollars, which amount has been remitted to the Nuncio of Pius IX., at Madrid.

A man was wounded in two or three places by some negroes, near the Circus, on the evening of the 18th inst. He was taken care of by some policemen near by at the time, who brought him to the Circus, and called out the Celador, (Sergeant of Police,) who was among the audience. He inquired the locality where the wounds had been inflicted, and having been informed, said, "Oh, it was not in my District; you must go to the Celador of the District in which the wounds were inflicted; I can do nothing for you." "Can you not take me somewhere," said the wounded man, "where I can get these wounds dressed—I am bleeding to death?" "It was not in my District," rejoined the Celador, "I can do nothing for you." Such is the wretched "red tapeism" that prevails in every department of the Government of this island.

Don FELIPE GARCIA DE MANSINA, Alcalde Mayor of Sagua la Grande, has been honored by the Queen of Spain with a Cross of the Order of Montesa.

The stupid conduct of the Spanish Bank of Havana of this city, and the Bank of San Carlos of Matanzas, has at length produced a "panic" in the money market in this Island, although our largest mercantile houses are unwilling to acknowledge the fact.

The Bank of San Carlos of Matanzas has been authorized to issue $800,000 in bonos, (guaranteed securities,) bearing interest of 8 per cent. per annum, and redeemable in four, six and eight months.

The Intendente of the Treasury (Island Treasurer) of this Island has made a very patriotic proposal to give aid to the merchants and ease to the money market, viz: the issuing of $2,000,000 in Treasury Bills payable to bearer, which would have the effect of bringing into circulation some portion of the treasure in the Royal Treasury, now hoarded up in the Island Treasury, useless alike to the public and the State. This proposition appears to have convinced the Spanish Bank of Havana that the Government was independent of it, for at a meeting of proprietors, merchants, capitalists and directors of banks held at the palace on the 20th instant, "to promote the more free and unembarrassed circulation of the Bonds of the Spanish Bank, and to examine the project of the emission of the Treasury Bills," it was resolved as regards the "Bonos" that they should be received generally as specie, and a Committee, presided over by the Island Treasurer, was appointed to consider the propriety of the proposed issue of Treasury Notes. That Committee met at 8 o'clock the same evening and adjourned until 2 o'clock yesterday, when it was resolved to advise the issue of the Treasury Bills, and to urge the "Spanish Bank of Havana" to receive a portion of the same as specie in any payments that may have to be made to it. The decision of the Bank on this point will be made this day.

The Spanish ship *Emigrante* arrived yesterday from Manilla, *via* St. Helena, with 178 "Asiaticos, free Colonists"—white slaves for life.

GOTTSCHALK, the eminent pianist, advertises to give lessons on the piano-forte. His terms are *moderato*—eight lessons per month for $51.

COMMERCIAL.

Nothing done in Sugar, Molasses or Exchanges since my last advices. Freights dull, but rates tend upward. An American bark, of 600 hogsheads capacity, has been taken up to load molasses at Cardenas for Cork, &c., at £2 12s. 6d. per ton.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE—CUSTODY OF THE CHILDREN.—It was announced a few days ago that the question of the custody and care of the children of Mr. and Mrs. BURCH had been brought before the Court by a writ of *habeas corpus.* A dispatch, received in this City last evening, states that the care of the youngest child has been awarded, by order of the Court, to Mrs. BURCH.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ART STUDIES: THE "OLD MASTERS" OF ITALY Painting. By JAMES JACKSON JARVES, author of Art Hints, Parisian Sights, &c., &c. DERBY & JACKSON, New-York. SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., London.

The majority of Americans know but little about Art, and care less. This fact Mr. JARVES deplores in the outset of his book; he laments that "the public voice is dumb;" that "there is no universal demand for Beauty." But the riddle of this silence, if riddle it be, Mr. JARVES fails to expound. He does not seem to recognize a truth which is visible on the very face of the fact he deplores: that the public do not hunger for Beauty is very conclusive evidence that the time for its development has not quite arrived. The lap of a Republic is a poor cradle for Art. Busied with the breaking of sod and the felling of forests, our forefathers had little time for fostering the æsthetic elements of society. Their descendants, engaged in solving the problem of self-government, have not hitherto had leisure to devote themselves to the study of Art. Our Government, itself an experiment, in endeavoring to thread its way through the labyrinth in which political questions have involved it, has scarcely been in a condition to extend that fostering patronage to Art which other and older governments vouchsafe it. A nation first looks to its necessities; at a subsequent period it may provide itself with luxuries.

We are scarcely prepared to rank the art-element as a necessity in a newly-formed community, Mr. JARVES' very ingenious argument to the contrary, notwithstanding. In spite of the opinion of "all classes in Europe," we cannot place it "on a par in social needs with sewerage, pure water and gas." If the poor of this City had to decide between having the Croton at command, or a gallery of the old masters convenient, we fancy they would not be long in making choice. To educate the taste of a people up to the standard required by art is not the work of a day. The growth must be a gradual, else it is not a healthy one. No fruit at all, in this instance, would be preferable to that which should result from a forced hot-house culture. And we would prefer that our counter-jumpers should remain ignorant forever of the very names of RAPHAEL and TITIAN, rather than to have them prattling prematurely of "old masters," and interlarding their conversation with technicalities to the distraction of their customers. Instead of wondering and lamenting that Art has not found a more permanent foothold in this country, our author might with more propriety have expressed surprise that it has found a foothold at all.

From the lack of interest in æsthetic subjects, to which reference is made in the above paragraph, Mr. JARVES draws one wrong inference, however. He fancies that his book will not at all touch the popular heart, and that its circulation will be confined to the circle of critics. Here he makes a modest mistake. Had he written a work filled with dry details, and studded with technicalities incomprehensible to nine tenths of the people, it would probably have been praised by a few, read by none, and tucked away in library corners for the beauty of its typographical execution alone; nor would it be deserving of any better fate. Of such a crime, however, Mr. JARVES is guiltless. He has given us a book which commends itself in every particular to the reading public, and those who cut a page or two and glance them over from a sense of duty, will continue to cut and read for their own pleasure. Mr. JARVES is an original and vigorous thinker, as well as a forcible writer. He is at home among pictures, as well a man may be who has spent the greater part of a life in galleries. To the preparation of this work he has brought the observations of years. In the selection of the title he has evidenced taste and discrimination. One would turn instinctively from the author who set himself up as an autocrat, and pronounced dictatorially upon Art, but this Mr. JARVES does not do. He places himself by the side of the reader as a scholar, and invites company in his studies. It is like taking the arm of a chatty connoisseur and lounging familiarly through a representative gallery. Your companion discourses pleasantly upon each picture that presents itself; he points out to you the peculiarities of touch and style which give it individuality and determine its authenticity, and in an under-breath he sketches for you the life and character of the composer. Sad dogs some of those old painters were, and riotous lives they led. There was FRA FILLIPPO LIPPI, for instance, a graceless scamp, whose patrons sometimes were obliged to look him up in order to insure the progress of a painting. On these occasions he was wont to tear sheets into strips, and make his exodus by means of the window, spending the first days of surreptitiously purchased freedom in a way which scandalized even the easy virtue of Naples. And then we have that notable wag, BUONAMICO DI CRISTOFANO, more commonly known as Buffalmacco, who was full of mad pranks and vagaries. It is charged upon him that he once painted a young bear, instead of the baby Jesus, in the arms of the Madonna. And we are told that to revenge himself of the citizens of Perugia for their impatient curiosity when he was painting their protecting saint for them in the market-place, he bestowed upon the poor saint a coronet of gudgeons in lieu of a golden diadem, which pleasant freak of fancy would have been his last could the inhabitants of Perugia have laid hold upon him. Our companion points out to us that the colors of these loose artists are no more pure than their morals, and in this we find another of the linked analogies of life. Unless the *oi polloi* do not take up the very study of the Art, it assuredly will not be because Mr. JARVES does not succeed in investing the pursuit with a charm by leading them through pleasant paths.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A magazinist may be a very bad novelist. It by no means follows that the author who produces a good story will be equally successful with a continued effort. Many a one who tells a good anecdote would be sadly puzzled to eke out an *Arabian Nights' Entertainment*. And many a spirited little pony that dashes off a mile at marvelous speed would come in lame and exhausted at the end of a three-mile heat, if, indeed, she did not fail on the way. We are moved to these remarks by glancing through the pages of *Struggle for Life*, written by the author of *The Queen of the Red Chessmen*, and published by WALKER, WISE & CO., Boston. We remember *The Queen of the Red Chessmen* as a very good story, which appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly*—so good, in fact, that it was very generally attributed to the same parentage as the *Diamond Lens*. It would have been well had the author reposed on this one laurel, without jeopardizing the sprig in an attempt to raise a tree. The book which is the result of this ambition does not open very brilliantly, and the reader will be very apt to consider that he is indeed engaged in a struggle for life long before he reaches its end. There is a wonderful suggestiveness about the title which will warn the sagacious reader from going further.

The edition of COOPER's novels in course of publication by Messrs. W. A. TOWNSEND & Co. receives the addition of *The Two Admirals*. It is probable that very many enthusiastic admirers of COOPER have never read this novel; it is possible that very many have never even heard of it. In point of interest it lags far behind any of the famous "Leather-stocking Tales," and those whose memories linger with the *Spy* and the *Pilot* will scarcely recognize their author here. Had its first publication preceded that of either of the volumes which we have named, the chances are that it would have made a reputation for the author; subsequently, however, it could add nothing to the fame he had already achieved, and in the blaze of the Leather-stocking stories its ineffectual fires paled. We have already spoken in terms of praise of the typographical merit of this edition; we must be pardoned for expressing the wish that the "illustrations by DARLEY" were a little more frequent. The frontispieces are all excellent; a few engravings slipped through the bodies of the books would not at all detract from the series.

In very neat form for a holiday gift, TICKNOR & FIELDS publish *Poems, Sacred and Secular*, by Rev. WM. CROSWELL, D. D., edited, with a memoir, by A. CLEVELAND COXE. Dr. CROSWELL did not make poetry a profession; he hymned rather because he must, than for the pleasure of hearing the echoings of his lyre. And yet there are verses in the volume before us that would reflect no discredit upon many more prominent and pretentious names in the long list of poets. A pure religious feeling, unmixed with sectarian bitterness or prejudice, pervades Dr. CROSWELL's poems, and prepares us to love the man while we respect the author. The devotional spirit which breathes through the volume reminds us of the zealous poet and Christian, GEORGE HERBERT.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS' brief introduction to *Songs for the Sorrowing* sums up so forcibly the sad circumstances which gave birth to the volume containing them, that criticism is effectually disarmed. The sorrowing ones for whose consolation these songs are intended will naturally be more pleased by the tender sentiment pervading them, than offended by the occasional erudition of style and faulty rhythm which the captious and critical reader would detect. PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON are the publishers.

So terrible an onslaught has been made on doctors and drugs of late, that we fancy but few more years will pass until Macbeth's advice regarding the disposition of physic is adopted by the majority—it will certainly be thrown to the dogs, unless the Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals interferes to prevent this consummation. The last "cure" that progressive non-physicking physicians commend to the consideration of suffering humanity, is the "movement cure," and its theory and practice is set forth by CHARLES FAYETTE TAYLOR in a book published by LINDSAY & BLAKISTON. That many diseases may be cured by a system of localized movements is possible and probable enough, the author of the book builds up a very plausible argument in favor of his theory, and many individuals will undoubtedly follow his suggestions, and put their afflicted bodies through a series of weak gymnastics when nothing very especial ails them; but we fancy that whenever any serious disease takes them in their grasp, their first movement in carrying out their "movement cure" will be to send for a doctor.

The second series of *Martin's Natural History*, translated by SARAH A. MYERS from the German, and of whose merit we have before spoken, is published by PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.

To make the hearts of children merry, Messrs. J. N. STEARNS & Co. publish the 39th and 40th volumes of *Merry's Museum*, which very commendable sheet is edited by Messrs. ROBERT MERRY and HIRAM HATCHET.

Unless the pocketed and pinafored element of society some day get together and build a castle for Grace Greenwood, they will be very derelict of duty. The good lady seems never to weary in her self-imposed task of caring for their instruction and amusement. By *Bonnie Scotland* she forges another link in the chain of obligations by which she has bound the youthful community. The book consists of tales of Scottish heroes and poets. Prominent among the latter stands BURNS; among the former, WALLACE, and "The Bruce of Bannockburn." TICKNOR & FIELDS must have had New-Year's in their mind when they set their artists at work to illustrate the work, and bade them do it well.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

THE CHRISTIAN IDEA OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

A Sermon by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.

PREACHED IN TRINITY CHURCH, DEC. 23, AND REPEATED IN TRINITY CHAPEL, SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 30, 1860.

"Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers; to obey magistrates."—TITUS, iii, 1.

"Wherefore ye must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but for conscience sake."—ROMANS, xiii, 5.

The Christian religion prescribes the duties of men in all the relations of human life. When St. Paul instituted Titus as bishop of the church in the island of Crete, the inspired apostle incorporated the instructions of the Holy Ghost in the Epistle to Titus, wherein political duties are enjoined among the rest: "Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers; to obey magistrates." So likewise, in the Epistle to the Romans, wherein God's will reveals itself in the mighty sweep of His eternal purpose towards mankind, our subjection to civil government is duly enjoined:

> "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation. For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou then be not afraid of the power? Do that which is good, and thou shalt have praise of the same. For he is the minister of God to thee for good. But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid: for he beareth not the sword in vain: for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil. Wherefore, you must needs be subject not only for wrath, but for conscience' sake. For, for this cause pay ye tribute also; for they are God's ministers attending continually upon this very thing. Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due: custom to whom custom: honor to whom honor." (Rom. xiii., 1-8.)

It is evident, from this Holy Scripture, without need of argument, that civil government is a divine institution over mankind; that the magistrate is a minister of God; and that submission to established Governments and obedience to magistrates, is a religious obligation. The duty of civil obedience is made to rest on conscience, because God personally rules over the nation, in the "powers and principalities;" that is, in those abstract and fundamental principles which we call a Constitution, and in the laws of the nation; and, by his ministers, the magistrates of the nation. The word "ordained" expresses a definite, specific appointment; something deliberately planned and specially instituted. Commentators do not differ in assigning this meaning to the term. "The powers that be are ordained of God," signifies that God governs the nation, *in* its Constitution and laws, and *by* its officers—not by his permissive will, by way of mere toleration, as He permits evil in the world; nor in virtue of the will of the people; nor by withholding his intervention—but by His positive ordinance, by His constant presence, and by His perpetual decree. Hence, the Apostle, in the text, commands a Bishop in the Church "to put men in mind to be subject to civil government;" because men are prone to forget their civil obligations; and because self-will, or some transient grievance, or fancied hardship, prompts to sedition and rebellion. He distinguishes "powers and principalities" from "magistrates;" because those are the abstract principles embodied in the Constitution and laws; and these are executors of the law. Hence, to the Constitution and laws of the State we must be "subject;" to the magistrates we must be "obedient." "Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, and to obey magistrates." In short, he inculcates allegiance and compliance. And he further bases these duties of loyalty on the ground of piety. "He is the minister of God to thee"—not of thee, nor from thee, but "to thee for good." God gives authority to the civil magistrate, not man. He is "God's minister," not "the servant of the people." "And, therefore, ye must needs be subject"—necessity is laid upon you—"not only for wrath"—from fear of punishment from the sword of the magistrate—"but for conscience' sake," as a religious duty, as an obligation of piety.

Such are the politics of St Paul. Civil government is a Divine institution, and is administered by Divine authority. The mode of appointment is indifferent. It may be by election; it may be by the sword. At the time when the New Testament was written, every sort of municipal government prevailed within the circuit of the despotic rule of the Roman Empire. Yet "the powers that be are ordained of God," was a truth alike of all, exacting the same loyalty for "conscience' sake." *The mode of appointment* is indifferent; but the *administration* of the Government is "of God." St. Paul does not say the persons that be, but the "powers that be are ordained of God." St. Chrysostom marks this distinction in his homily on the Epistle to the Romans. "The Apostle refers," says he, "not to persons, but powers." He does not say, for there is no *ruler* but of God: but it is the thing he speaks of, and says there is no *power* but of God. And the *powers* that be are ordained of God." (Homily, xxiii.) And this distinction is important as evincing the fallacy in that theory of civil government which is known as "the divine right of kings," and that opponent theory denominated "the sovereignty of the people." It is a real distinction, of which the Bible gives us the illustration, in the most august transaction on record, viz: the establishment of the theocracy. When Jehovah took upon himself the immediate political administration of the Jewish nation, the people were summoned, and actually gave their consent.

> "And Moses went up to God; and the Lord called unto him out of the mountain, saying: Thus shalt thou say to the house of Jacob, and tell the children of Israel: Ye have seen what I did unto the Egyptians, and how I bore you on eagle's wings, and brought you unto myself. Now, therefore, if ye will obey my voice, indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure unto me, above all people; for all the earth is mine, and ye shall be a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation. These are the words which thou shalt speak unto the children of Israel. And Moses came and called for the elders of the people, and laid before their faces all these words which the Lord commanded him. And all the people answered together, and said, All that the Lord has spoken we will do. And Moses returned the words of the people unto the Lord."

So that the theocracy was elective; yet it was never alleged that the election gave the theocracy its divine authority. (See Exodus xix, 3 9.) And, on the other hand, when the Jewish nation, in the time of Samuel, revolted against the direct political government of Jehovah—demanding "a king to judge us like all the (heathen) nations"—God did not renounce His authority, nor withhold His presence; but vindicated His unseen, but real, sovereignty, in every subsequent vicissitude of their political fortune. (See Kings and Chronicles.) Wherefore, inasmuch as Jehovah himself abdicated the visible throne at the voice of the people, no human potentate may claim the crown, in defiance of the popular consent, by divine right; while on the other hand, since Jehovah demanded the assent of the nation before He visibly assumed the throne of theocracy, it follows that the people's sovereignty (so called) is all exhausted in the simple exercise of electing its rulers. The Government becomes, in either case, the Government of God; and the people are at once made "subject" under the "powers and principalities" established and instituted as divine ordinances, in fundamental principles and laws; and are thenceforth bound, by religious obligations, to "obey the magistrates" as "the ministers of God to them for good." This view of the character and authority of civil government represents the conscience, as the soul's eye, looking heavenward and seeing the sanctions of eternal judgment, vindicating the duty of political loyalty. It appeals to the conscience, as the judicial faculty of the soul, to determine the moral obligation of submission and of obedience to the constituted authorities of the State. It elevates politics among the interests of man along with ethics; and flings around the civil government of a nation the sacredness of the Divine presence and the presence of Almighty God.

This is the religious aspect of civil government. But there is, furthermore, the Christian aspect. And this is embraced in the words of the Lord Jesus Christ after his resurrection: "All power is given unto me, in Heaven and in earth," (Matt. xxviii., 18.) He is the only Sovereign, "the King of Kings and Lord of Lords." Wherefore, the authority of civil government, which in the Bible is ascribed to God, is lodged in the person of the Lord Jesus Christ, as the token of the higher Christian civilization to which nations should attain under the dispensation of the Gospel. As in the religious aspect, so in the Christian aspect, national life is organic, and the nation is an organic body. Jesus Christ is the head, from which the body derives its life, its nourishment, and its growth. The constitution of a nation makes it an unit, and organizes its members into a corporation. Man is developed therein to his fullest capacity; for it is society that develops man, and the Christian nation is the highest type of society; for as the body is one and hath many members, and all the members of that one body, being many, are one body, so also is the nation; and the eye cannot say unto the hand, I have no need of thee, nor the hand to the feet, I have no need of you—but God has set the members, every one of them, in the body as it has pleased him, that there should be no schism, nor much less "*secession*," in the body; but that the members should have the same care one for another, and whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; or one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it. [See I Cor. xii. 12-26.] This is the aspect of society in the organic relations of national being. Individualism is recognized but in its associations. Alone, man would perish, like a limb cut off. And as the individual man is the product of society in the family, so the true and natural development of a man is in society, of which the Christian nation is the divine organism and highest exponent, for man's terrestrial life and happiness.

In opposition to this divine idea of the nation, is the theory of the *Social Compact*. When the rulers in the Church and the rulers in the State perverted the Scripture, by confounding the distinction between the "powers" and the persons in the Government, the divine right of kings, in the line of hereditary descent, became a personal prerogative of absolute power. Nations were regarded as made for kings, and not kings for the nations. It was the saturnalia of royalty, amidst the groanings of the populace. But when the imprisoned soul bursts its shackles, and hurled them at its oppressor in the vatican, proclaiming freedom in religion, there sprang, also, a protestantism in politics. At length it assumed the dignity of a philosophy, under the tuition of LOCKE, who published the theory of "the *Social Compact*." According to this philosopher, society originated in a mutual agreement among individuals; magistrates derived their powers from the gift and appointment of the people: allegiance to the Government was based on interest and selfish safety: society was an aggregation of single persons; a conglomerate and not an organic thing: revolution was not only a right but a law; and majorities were supreme while minorities were powerless. This theory of the social compact took root in France, where the pupils of LOCKE outran the precepts of their master, and enacted the bloody scenes of political tragedy with which the awful history of the French revolution has made us familiar. The philosophy of LOCKE was materialism. Bald and haggard, it had no spiritual beauty. Deriving all knowledge from the outward world; denying intuitive ideas, and dignifying the senses as the only channels of truth, that miserable philosophy left no place for spiritual facts, and utterly ignored the rule and presence of God in the world. It professed respect for the second table of the law, but put the first table out of sight. It was negatively atheistic, and worked out practical atheism in society. As a corollary in civil government, it decried capital punishment because the magistrate, being endowed with no Divine vicegerency, but merely a fellow-citizen, had no authority over the life of man. And yet, with singular inconsistency, it gave scope to the political passions to legalize murder for political opinions. It was seeming philanthropy, but real cruelty. It professed to inculcate the rights of man, yet admitted no Divinity, therefore, no charity, in its composition. It had no authority but the caprice of self-will, and in the motives of self-interest. Change and revolution were its rule. Subjection and obedience, for conscience sake, had no place in its ethics. God and conscience were obliterated.

The hoary dogma of the "divine right of kings," and the popular demand of the right of "self-government," with many inconsistencies and extravagant claims on either side, came into collision. These two opponent systems battled for years in Europe. There seemed to be no point of coalescence, until the English revolution perfected the British Constitution, and a constitutional monarch presided over the destinies of the British empire. The Constitution became the principality and the sovereign power—the king, the chief magistrate. Submission to the Constitution was the duty alike of the king and subject; while obedience to the magistrate was the token of the loyalty of the people. The right of revolution was *ultima ratio*—the exception, not the rule—of liberty. And this right was founded not in self-will, but in duty to the will of God, as embodied in the Constitution of the British nation.

Our fathers acted on this principle in the American Revolution, maintaining the Constitution of the British Empire, in antagonism to a faithless ministry. The patriots of our Revolution were the true loyalists, not rebels. In resisting the Cabinet, they contended for the supremacy of the Constitution of the British nation. They were "subject" unto "principalities and powers" for conscience sake, while denouncing the necessity of disobeying "magistrates." On the principle of constitutional liberty, our fathers established the Government of these United States. The Federal Constitution is the type and the organic instrument of national life. The magistrate under that Constitution is "the minister of God to thee," to me, to all our countrymen "for good." The old "Confederation" was an abortive experiment of the Compact of States. It resulted in imbecility. The theory of the Social Compact has been tried and condemned. It has produced imbecility, anarchy and woe. Its principle of individual liberty is, however, embalmed in the fact of a free, consolidated Republic. That theory of a promiscuous conglomeration of men, miscalled society, is false in history, faithless in its principles, weak and self-destructive in its execution, and is among the phantasies of the past hour. Where it is galvanized into ghastly imitations of life, it is too horrid in its grimaces of freedom, to engage the affections of any lover of liberty and law. Demagogues and religionists attempt now and then the revolting experiment. I was wrong when I said these counterfeits of liberty are past. For since that sentence was penned, the newspapers have reported the words of a noted Abolitionist and boastful Independent, who, as the orator at the late Puritan festival in Philadelphia on "Forefathers' day," so called, pronounced with applause these words:

> "Men need governments of restraint, only as they are not developed and not free. As the individual becomes educated and strong in his whole nature, moral and intellectual, he needs no government. For God made the human soul sufficient for all its own exigencies. It is a perfect state. It is competent to entire sovereignty."

These statements are put forth as the cardinal doctrines of Puritan theology, and Puritan ethics and Puritan politics. But to the Christian's faith in Holy Scripture, such sentiments are shocking for their blasphemy. To a sinful man's humility, they are offensive for their arrogance. To a patriot's loyalty, they are deserving of denunciation, as contravening all law and as expressing the demoniac spirit of anarchy. Each man may "do that which is right in his own eyes." It is a singular example of the coalescence of extremes in fanaticism, that these Puritan abolitionist sentiments of the North, and the self-willed secessionist doctrines of the South, are practically one thing, grounded in the same vicious philosophy, producing the same fruits of sedition and rebellion, and shaking hands in an unholy alliance of hostility against the organic Constitution of the nation. For the law of our Union represses the vagaries of selfishness. Whether it be the individual man, or the individual State, the Word of God in Holy Scripture, and the teaching of the Episcopal Church in this land, unite in enjoining loyalty on every citizen as the pious obligation on the conscience of the Christian.

The people of these United States, under the Federal Constitution are one nation, organic, corporate, divinely established, subject to government, and bound in conscience to obedience. Disloyalty to the Constitution is, therefore, impiety toward God. Revolution is not justifiable, except in extreme oppression. Only where "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" are positively hindered, does our American Declaration of Independence justify revolution. In no other emergency is subjection to the Constitution and obedience to the magistrate superseded by any higher law of obedience to God. To destroy this Union, therefore, is to commit sin, which God will righteously punish by evils which no prescience can foresee and no wisdom can repair. "Lawfully to secede" is a self-contradiction—a solecism. Secession is disunion, and disunion is treason; for the Constitution abides as our "principality and power," "ordained of God," securing life, liberty and happiness to the nation. There is, therefore, but one thing to do in the exigency of the Republic. That thing is, for the magistrate "who beareth not the sword in vain" to execute the laws, and for the citizens to obey, and be subject to "the powers that be."

But for the present distress there needs forbearance, with honest endeavor to redress real, or even fancied, grievances; to silence just complaints, and to reconstruct national intercourse into a more perfect harmony of confidence with patience and mutual love and prayer for one another, among the fellow-citizens of our nation. By confessing and obeying Jesus Christ as our Sovereign, we shall be united again in heart, and be a model among the kingdoms of the world. But disloyal to Him, we shall be scattered and peeled, a dismembered body, a reproach and a hissing, and a by-word among the nations.

Thanks be to the long-suffering and blessing of our God, we have lived and prospered as fellow-citizens of the United States, under a National Constitution. But destroy the Union, we are dead. And the ruins of the noblest temple that political wisdom, guided and inspired by God's Word, has ever reared around the altars of Liberty and Law, for the protection and for the development of man, shall, in times to come, be visited by our degenerated posterity of pigmy children, who shall gaze upon the shattered, colossal fragments of our Constitution with stupid wonder at the greatness of their forefathers, and with muttered curses against the suicidal treason of this generation, who deprived themselves of a secure home; who exiled their offspring to vagrancy and despair; and who blasted the blooming expectations of humanity, just as the fruit of Constitutional Liberty was becoming set in the tree of political life in the midst of Europe, among the civilized nations of the earth.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

DECLARATION OF IMMEDIATE CAUSES WHICH INDUCE AND JUSTIFY THE SECESSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA FROM THE FEDERAL UNION.

The people of the State of South Carolina in Convention assembled, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1852, declared that the frequent violations of the Constitution of the United States by the Federal Government, and its encroachments upon the reserved rights of the States fully justified this State in their withdrawal from the Federal Union; but in deference to the opinions and wishes of the other Slaveholding States, she forbore at that time to exercise this right. Since that time these encroachments have continued to increase, and further forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

And now the State of South Carolina having resumed her separate and equal place among nations, deems it due to herself, to the remaining United States of America, and to the nations of the world, that she should declare the immediate causes which have led to this act.

In the year 1765, that portion of the British Empire embracing Great Britain undertook to make laws for the Government of that portion composed of the thirteen American Colonies. A struggle for the right of self-government ensued, which resulted, on the 4th July, 1776, in a Declaration, by the Colonies, "that they are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do."

They further solemnly declared that whenever any "form of Government becomes destructive of the ends for which it was established, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government." Deeming the Government of Great Britain to have become destructive of these ends, they declared that the Colonies "are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved."

In pursuance of this Declaration of Independence, each of the thirteen States proceeded to exercise its separate sovereignty; adopted for itself a Constitution, and appointed officers for the administration of government in all its departments—Legislative, Executive and Judicial. For purposes of defence they united their arms and their counsels; and, in 1778, they entered into a League known as the Articles of Confederation, whereby they agreed to intrust the administration of their external relations to a common agent, known as the Congress of the United States, expressly declaring, in the first article, "that each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not, by this Confederation, expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

Under this Confederation the War of the Revolution was carried on, and on the 3d of September, 1783, the contest ended, and a definite Treaty was signed by Great Britain, in which she acknowledged the Independence of the Colonies in the following terms:

> "ARTICLE 1. His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz.: New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be FREE, SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that he treats with them as such; and, for himself, his heirs and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, propriety and territorial rights of the same and every part thereof."

Thus were established the two great principles asserted by the Colonies, namely, the right of a State to govern itself; and the right of a people to abolish a Government when it becomes destructive of the ends for which it was instituted. And concurrent with the establishment of these principles, was the fact, that each Colony became and was recognized by the mother country as a FREE, SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATE.

In 1787, Deputies were appointed by the States to revise the articles of Confederation, and on 17th September, 1787, these Deputies recommended, for the adoption of the States, the Articles of Union, known as the Constitution of the United States.

The parties to whom this Constitution was submitted were the several sovereign States; they were to agree or disagree, and when nine of them agreed, the compact was to take effect among those concurring; and the General Government, as the common agent, was then to be invested with their authority.

If only nine of the thirteen States had concurred, the other four would have remained as they then were—separate, sovereign States, independent of any of the provisions of the Constitution. In fact, two of the States did not accede to the Constitution until long after it had gone into operation among the other eleven; and during that interval, they each exercised the functions of an independent nation.

By this Constitution, certain duties were imposed upon the several States, and the exercise of certain of their powers was restrained, which necessarily impelled their continued existence as sovereign States. But, to remove all doubt, an amendment was added, which declared that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. On the 23d May, 1788, South Carolina, by a Convention of her people, passed an ordinance assenting to this Constitution, and afterwards altered her own Constitution to conform herself to the obligations she had undertaken.

Thus was established, by compact between the States, a Government, with defined objects and powers, limited to the express words of the grant. This limitation left the whole remaining mass of power subject to the clause reserving it to the States or the people, and rendered unnecessary any specification of reserved rights. We hold that the Government thus established is subject to the two great principles asserted in the Declaration of Independence; and we hold further, that the mode of its formation subjects it to a third fundamental principle, namely: the law of compact. We maintain that in every compact between two or more parties, the obligation is mutual; that the failure of one of the contracting parties to perform a material part of the agreement, entirely releases the obligation of the other; and that where no arbiter is provided, each party is remitted to his own judgment to determine the fact of failure, with all its consequences.

In the present case, that fact is established with certainty. We assert that fourteen of the States have deliberately refused for years past to fulfil their constitutional obligations, and we refer to their own statutes for the proof.

The Constitution of the United States, in its fourth Article, provides as follows:

> "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

This stipulation was so material to the compact that without it that compact would not have been made. The greater number of the contracting parties held slaves, and they had previously evinced their estimate of the value of such a stipulation by making it a condition in the Ordinance for the government of the territory ceded by Virginia, which obligations, and the laws of the General Government have ceased to effect the objects of the Constitution. The States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa have enacted laws which either nullify the acts of Congress, or render useless any attempt to execute them. In many of these States the fugitive is discharged from the service or labor claimed, and in none of them has the State Government complied with the stipulation made in the Constitution. The State of New-Jersey, at an early day, passed a law in conformity with her constitutional obligation; but the current of Anti-Slavery feeling has led her more recently to enact laws which render inoperative the remedies provided by her own laws and by the laws of Congress. In the State of New-York even the right of transit for a slave has been denied by her tribunals; and the States of Ohio and Iowa have refused to surrender to justice fugitives charged with murder, and with inciting servile insurrection in the State of Virginia. Thus the constitutional compact has been deliberately broken and disregarded by the non-slaveholding States, and the consequence follows that South Carolina is released from her obligation.

The ends for which this Constitution was framed are declared by itself to be "to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

These ends it endeavored to accomplish by a Federal Government, in which each State was recognized as an equal, and had separate control over its own institutions. The right of property in slaves was recognized by giving to free persons distinct political rights; by giving them the right to represent, and burdening them with direct taxes for three-fifths of their slaves; by authorizing the importation of slaves for twenty years, and by stipulating for the rendition of fugitives from labor.

We affirm that these ends for which this Government was instituted have been defeated, and the Government itself has been destructive of them by the action of the non-slaveholding States. Those States have assumed the right of deciding upon the propriety of our domestic institutions; and have denied the rights of property established in fifteen of the States and recognized by the Constitution; they have denounced as sinful the institution of Slavery; they have permitted the open establishment among them of societies, whose avowed object is to disturb the peace and eloin the property of the citizens of other States. They have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes; and those who remain, have been incited by emissaries, books and pictures, to servile insurrection.

For twenty-five years this agitation has been steadily increasing, until it has now secured to its aid the power of the common Government. Observing the *forms* of the Constitution, a sectional party has found within that article establishing the Executive Department, the means of subverting the Constitution itself. A geographical line has been drawn across the Union, and all the States north of that line have united in the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States whose opinions and purposes are hostile to Slavery. He is to be intrusted with the administration of the common Government, because he has declared that that "Government cannot endure permanently half slave, half free," and that the the public mind must rest in the belief that Slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction.

This sectional combination for the subversion of the Constitution has been aided, in some of the States, by elevating to citizenship persons who, by the supreme law of the land, are incapable of becoming citizens; and their votes have been used to inaugurate a new policy, hostile to the South, and destructive of its peace and safety.

On the 4th of March next, this party will take possession of the Government. It has announced that the South shall be excluded from the common territory, that the Judicial tribunal shall be made sectional, and that a war must be waged against Slavery until it shall cease throughout the United States.

The guarantees of the Constitution will then no longer exist; the equal rights of the States will be lost. The Slaveholding States will no longer have the power of self-government, or self-protection, and the Federal Government will have become their enemy.

Sectional interest and animosity will deepen the irritation, and all hope of remedy is rendered vain, by the fact that public opinion at the North has invested a great political error with the sanctions of a more erroneous religious belief.

We, therefore, the people of South Carolina, by our delegates, in Convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, have solemnly declared that the Union heretofore existing between this State and the other States of North America, is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the world, as a separate and independent State, with full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do.

PROGRESS OF SECESSION.

LOUISIANA.

POSITION OF HON. PIERRE SOULE.

Hon. PIERRE SOULE publishes in the New-Orleans *Bee* a card defining his position as a co-operative candidate for the State Convention. He declares that he is no submissionist; that it is his opinion that resistance to actual wrong is a paramount duty with States as well as with individuals. He denies the right of coercion and claims that as soon as the compact ceases to be respected the bond of Union is broken, and that the associates are at liberty to return to their individual and separate existence. Leaving out of consideration the causes which have led to the present difficulties, he says that it is not safe to leave the management of affairs in the present crisis to those who with all the Federal power at their bidding have subverted the Government and destroyed the most powerful party ever organized. He adds:

> These are, however, the men who now urge the expediency of separate action on the part of the States, and who advocate openly the policy of *precipitating* Louisiana, of herself, and without seeking concert with other States, into the vortex of revolution!!
>
> That the present distracted condition of the country—the complexion so full of meaning and significancy of the late Presidential canvass—the attitude, perhaps too precipitate, of a majority of the Southern States—the crisis so hurriedly brought about by the wily maneuvers and the reckless aspirations of unprincipled politicians—have placed the South in the unavoidable dilemma of abject submission or open resistance, is but too obvious.
>
> Having, therefore, to choose between ignominy or revolution, I am for revolution!—but not for an inconsiderate and disheveled revolution, like that which so miserably transformed the great and potent empire once possessed by Spain on this continent, into those innumerable petty sovereignties constantly at war with each other, which have sunk in desolation and ruin the brightest spot on which the sun of God ever shed its light.
>
> I am for keeping Louisiana in concert and union with her sister States of the South. It were not too much of the united wisdom of them all, to consider and decide how the contemplated separation is to be effected; and, when effected, on what principles a new Confederacy should be organized and instituted. In other words, I am in favor of the State Convention sending discreet and experienced commissioners to commune with the other States, and adopt, in concert with them, such measures as may palliate, if not avert, the dangers which I see ahead of us in a proximate future.

LETTER FROM SENATOR BENJAMIN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1860.

To the Legislature of the State of Louisiana:

Having been unexpectedly prevented from returning to the State until it is now too late to join in counsel with my fellow-citizens in this momentous crisis, I feel it due to you, as well as myself, to make public declaration of my opinions as to the course of action demanded by a proper regard to the honor of Louisiana and the security of her people. I abstain from offering any reason in support of these opinions, hoping soon to be able to address you in person, if any vindication of them be required. Briefly, then, I believe,

1. That the feeling of a very large number, (if not a majority,) of the people of the North, is utterly hostile to our interests; that this feeling has been instilled into the present generation from its infancy; that it is founded on the mistaken belief that the people of the North are responsible for the existence of Slavery in the South; that this conviction of a personal responsibility for what they erroneously believe to be a sin, springs chiefly from the consideration that they are, with us, members of a common Government, and that the Union itself is thus made the principal cause of hostile interference by them with our institutions.

2. That no just reason exists for hoping for any change in the Northern feeling, and no prospect remains of our being permitted to live in peace and security within the Union.

3. That, therefore, the interest of the South, the very instinct of self-preservation, demands a prompt severance of all connection with a Government which has itself become an obstacle to what it was designed to effect, viz: "Insuring *domestic* tranquility and promoting general welfare."

4. That to effect this purpose, *separate State action is virtually necessary*. That all attempts at concerted action should be conserved for the work of reconstructing a Government. Concert of action amongst numerous independent States is the result of long and patient efforts to reconcile divergent interests and harmonize conflicting opinions. The emergency does not admit of this delay, unless the South is prepared to submit to the degradation of seeing LINCOLN peacefully inaugurated as *its* President as well as that of the North.

The opinions thus hurriedly expressed have been deliberately formed. They have been gradually forced upon me by intercourse with the accredited representatives of Northern sentiment, and each day adds to my conviction of their truth. Indeed, if the faithful and persistent efforts of the present distinguished Chief Magistrate so to administer the Government as to give us safety within the Union have been rendered fruitless by the operation of the causes above suggested, we must be blind indeed if we entertain the remotest hope that wide-spread ruin, degradation and dishonor will not inevitably result from tame submission to the rule which our enemies propose to inaugurate.

I have only to say, in conclusion, that I am now engaged in preparations for returning home, there to aid by any service, and join in any sacrifice that can conduce to the honor, happiness or prosperity of our beloved State.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
J. P. BENJAMIN.

POSITION OF HON. C. M. CONRAD.

Hon. C. M. CONRAD, Secretary of War under President FILLMORE, addressed a Southern Rights meeting in New-Orleans a few evenings since. The *Bulletin*, in reporting his speech, says:

> He could not see how any sane man could hesitate about the alternative that was left. They were called on for sympathy for the Italian, but so help me God, said the speaker, I would rather be a Spaniard or an Italian, than be an American and live under a Chief Magistrate selected by the Republican Party. He was for prompt and energetic action, and believed the best way to obtain cooperation was by the States acting separately. He begged all to lay aside party distinctions, and the differences growing out of past political struggles in this community. It was impossible that such a cause as theirs should not triumph.

TEXAS.

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. HOUSTON.

The Austin (Texas) *State Gazette* of Dec. 17, contains the annexed document:

> "*Whereas*, There has been, and yet is, great excitement existing in the public mind, arising from various causes, touching our relations with the Federal Government and many of the States, and a portion of the people having expressed a desire that the Legislature should be convened in extra session; and whereas, the Executive desires that such measures should be adopted as will secure a free expression of popular will through the ballot-box, upon the question at issue, involving their peace, interest, security and happiness, and the action of the whole people made known in relation to the course which it may be proper and necessary for Texas, as one of the States of the Union, to pursue, in order to maintain, if possible, her rights in the Union, as guaranteed by the Federal Constitution; and whereas, our frontier is now invaded by Indians, and the lives of our citizens taken, and their property destroyed; and whereas, the Treasury is without means either to defend the frontier, or meet ordinary expenses of government,
>
> *Now, Therefore*, I, SAM HOUSTON, Governor of the State of Texas, for the reasons herein set forth, do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, ordering the Legislature of the State of Texas to convene in Extra Session at the Capitol, in the city of Austin, on Monday, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1861.
>
> SAM HOUSTON."

POSITION OF THE COMPROMISE MOVEMENTS.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1860.

In my last letter I said that the only real point in dispute was the Territorial question, which all parties were afraid of. Things have advanced since then. The Union Committee has discussed this question, and we shall soon have their decision.

The course of the thing has been nearly as follows: The Committee after referring the question of fugitive slaves to a Committee of five from the Border States, took up the consideration of what the Southern men call their ultimatum. This consists of the *reënactment of the Missouri Compromise as an amendment to the Constitution*, with the condition that, as North of that line there should be freedom, so South of that line Slavery should be acknowledged, protected, and perpetuated, if necessary, by the active interposition of the Federal Government, not only in all territory now belonging to the United States, but also in all that may be acquired hereafter.

To this *it is of course impossible for the Republicans to agree*. To offer it, is, as was said by a Senator when Mr. CRITTENDEN proposed it, a direct insult to the North. It is nothing short of calling on the Republican Party to swallow every profession of principle they ever uttered, and to degrade the whole struggle to a mere contest for office. No real Republican would ever consent to listen to it.

On the other hand *the South refuses anything less than this*. The proposition to leave the territory south of 36° 30′ to the chances of Squatter Sovereignty, is scorned by the other side. They will have nothing short of *an amendment in the Constitution recognizing and enjoining Slavery*, and any one who knows anything, knows that the proposition of such a measure to the Legislatures of the North, the discussion there and its ultimate infallible rejection, would do five times more harm to the nation than its rejection now.

This is then the issue, clear and plain, and if the South insist on that as their ultimatum, that must end the matter, for the Republicans cannot and will not hear to it. But the great leading spirit of the middlemen, WINTER DAVIS, with his friends, is not willing that the matter should end so, and another proposition has been suggested which obviates the great difficulty.

Let any one glance at the map, and he will see that the territory now open south of 36° 30′ consists of a district reserved for Indians and called the Indian Territory, and another, stretching from Texas to California, called New-Mexico. Under any circumstances the Indians ought to remain undisturbed, so that in point of fact *the only open ground is that of New-Mexico*. This is now Slave territory. It has a violent Slave code and is under all the influence of Slavery.

WINTER DAVIS comes forward then with the last resort. With a boldness and a vigor that stamp him as one of the strongest men now in public life, he says: *Admit New Mexico. Make her a State. Use up this last source of trouble. As for future territory, let it take care of itself when it comes.* He says to the South that it is madness to demand of the North such an impossible and exciting measure as a constitutional amendment in favor of Slavery. He asks of the Republicans to yield to this compromise, which demands no concession of principle on their side, but *only a concession of policy*. It is not expected that a measure like this would be acceptable to the Cotton States. The Cotton States want secession and a Southern Confederacy, and no compromise that a Republican could offer would stand a chance of acceptance with them. No compromise that they would accept could be carried at the North as it must have the form of a constitutional amendment. *It is for Maryland and Tennessee and Virginia that this measure is proposed.*

Other means of settlement, as to the other points in dispute, will be added to whatever will be agreed upon in this Territorial matter. The question of fugitive slaves will receive some arrangement. Assurances will be asked for, that the North will not interfere in the internal affairs of the South. The policy of the Republicans here has been one of moderation and willingness to accede to any reasonable wish of reasonable men; and the majority of the Southern members of the Union Committee are said to be reasonable men. If the repeal of the Personal Liberty Laws is asked, it will probably be recommended by a large majority of the Republicans, as a matter on which it would be a mistake to quarrel. Indeed it has already been recommended both by the House and the Committee. I do not know positively what the position of New-England on all these questions has been, but certainly they do not wish to force a quarrel if it can be helped, and from the general harmony of action on the Republican side, it is fair to suppose that no very great differences of opinion have arisen.

A SIGNIFICANT GATHERING.

SOCIAL REUNION OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY AT PHILADELPHIA—LETTER FROM HON. JOHN SHERMAN.

On Friday evening some prominent members of the People's Party of Pennsylvania had a social reunion at Sansom-street Hall, in Philadelphia. CHARLES B. TREGO presided. The second toast was:

THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION—Monuments of the patriotism and wisdom of our fathers; we will emulate their sacrifices to preserve and maintain them inviolate.

Music—"The Star Spangled Banner."

Hon. JOHN HICKMAN responded, thanking those whom he addressed for giving him an opportunity to express his devotion to the Union and the Constitution. He adverted to the compromise of former years as only tending to avert a blow that must come some time, and it should be met manfully. We are again asked for further compromise. Are we willing to restore the Missouri Compromise passed in 1820, at the demand of the South, and in 1850 repealed at the demand of the South? For one, he said "No!" [Applause.] He would suffer his right arm to be cut off rather than favor such a compromise. [Great applause.] He was in favor of meeting the issue manfully, fearlessly, and was opposed to compromise. He was a friend of the Constitution, and would sustain it ever, and on this point he would say, millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute. [Applause.] On the subject of South Carolina disunion, he would say that if that State is out of the Union, then there is no State in the Union, and, by the blessing of God, it will soon be substantiated that South Carolina is not out of the Union, and cannot get out of it. [Applause.] In addition to the sympathy of certain States, he said, we have a traitor President, a corrupt Cabinet, and even with the army at their back; yet he fully believed that the mighty millions of the North would even then rise in their strength and save the Constitution and the Union. [Great applause.] In conclusion, he appealed to the manly dignity and valor of the North to stand firm in the present contest for the Constitution and the Union, for if they did not, then he despaired of the success of the Government, one of the best and most liberal ever organized by man.

Among the speakers who followed were Hon. W. B. MANN, Gen. W. F. SMALL, Hon. CHAS. GILPIN, and others.

A letter was read from Hon. JOHN SHERMAN. He charged that the Government was now administered not only by those who permit treason, but by those who actually commit it. "They kill the Government they have sworn to maintain and defend, because the people, whose agents they are, have condemned them. To prove this, Mr. SHERMAN reviewed recent events. He says:

> "The President listens to, and is controlled by threats. He theorizes about coercing a State when he should be enforcing the laws against rebellious citizens. He admits that the States have surrendered the power to make treaties, coin money, and regulate commerce, and yet we will probably have the novel and ridiculous farce of a negotiation between the President and a State for the surrender of forts and arsenals, and sovereignty. Congress can do nothing, for the laws now are sufficient, if executed. Impeachment is too slow a remedy. The Constitution provided against every probable vacancy in the office of President, but did not provide for utter imbecility."

Then, having alluded to the frenzy which has control of the Southern people, he proceeds to a discussion of the propriety of compromising. There is, he says, no occasion for it. The Republican Party has done no wrong, and has no apologies to make, no concessions to offer. He then refers to the condition of New-Mexico, which has already sufficient population to be admitted as a State, and to Dacotah, Washington, Nevada and Jefferson Territories, which are destined soon to be as familiar to us as Kansas and Nebraska, and urges that they might at once be admitted as States, thus dispensing with all Territorial organizations, which are always expensive and turbulent. New acquisitions must be foregone for the present, unless the love of increasing our territory is stronger than the love of peace. Mr. SHERMAN declares himself opposed to any amendment of the Constitution, for what the South demands—protection of Slavery in the Territories—cannot be conceded. He says:

"If the Personal Liberty bills of any State infringe upon the Constitution, *they should at once be repealed*. Most of them have slumbered upon the statute book for years. They are now seized upon by those who are plotting disunion as a pretext. It is always right and proper for each State to apply to State laws the test of the Constitution.

It is a remarkable fact that neither of the border Free States—New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois nor Iowa—have any such upon their statute books. The laws of these States, against kidnapping, are similar to those of Virginia and Kentucky. The laws of other States, so-called, have never operated to release a single fugitive slave, and may be regarded, simply, as a protest of those States against the harsh features of the Fugitive Slave law. So far as they infringe upon the Constitution, or impair, in the least, a constitutional right, they are void, and ought to be repealed."

Mr. SHERMAN concludes with this forcible statement of the real nature of the issue:

"The great danger that now overshadows us does not arise from real grievances. Plotters for disunion avail themselves of the weakness of the Executive to precipitate revolution. South Carolina has taken the lead. The movement would be utterly insignificant if confined to that State. She is still in the Union, and neither the President nor Congress has the power to consent to her withdrawal. This can only be by a change of the Constitution, or the acquiescence of the people of the other States. The defence of the property of the United States and the collection of the revenues need not cause the shedding of blood, unless she commences a contest of physical force. The increase in one year of our population is greater than her entire population, white and black. Either one of several Congressional Districts in the West has more white inhabitants than she has. Her military power is crippled by the preponderance of her slaves. However brave, and gallant, and spirited her people may be—and no one disputes these traits—it is manifest she is weak in physical force. This great Government might well treat with indulgence paper secession, or the resolves of her Convention and Legislature, without invoking physical force to enforce the laws among her citizens.

Without disrespect to South Carolina, it would be easy to show that SHAY's rebellion and the whisky insurrection involved the Government in greater danger than the solitary secession of South Carolina. But the movement becomes imposing, when we are assured that several powerful States will very soon follow in the lead of South Carolina; and when we know that other States still more powerful sympathize with the seceding States, to the extent of opposing, and perhaps resisting, the execution of the laws in the seceding States.

In this view of the present condition of public affairs, it becomes the people of the United States seriously to consider *whether the Government shall be arrested in the execution of its undisputed powers by the citizens of one or more States, or whether we shall test the power of the Government to defend itself against dissolution.* Can a separation take place without war? If so, where will be the line? Who shall possess the magnificent capital, with all its evidences of progress and civilization? Shall the mouth of the Mississippi be separated from its sources? Who shall possess the Territories? Suppose these difficulties to be overcome; suppose that in peace we should huckster and divide up our nationality, our flag, our history; all the recollections of the past; suppose all these difficulties overcome, how can two rival republics, of the same race of men, divided, only by a line or a river for thousands of miles, with all the present difficulties aggravated by separation, avoid forays, disputes, and war? How can we travel our future march of progress in Mexico or on the high seas, or on the Pacific slope, without collision? It is impossible. To peaceably accomplish such results we must change the nature of man. *Disunion is war!* God knows I do not threaten it, for I will seek to prevent it in every way possible. I speak but the logic of facts, which we should not conceal from each other. It is either hostility between the Government and the seceding States, or, if separation is yielded peaceably, it is a war of factions—a rivalry of insignificant communities, hating each other, and contemned by the civilized world. If war results, what a war it will be! Contemplate the North and South in hostile array against each other. If these sections do not know each other *now*, they will *then*.

We are a nation of military men, naturally turbulent because we are free—accustomed to arms, ingenious, energetic, brave, and strong. The same qualities that have enabled a single generation of men to develop the resources of a continent would enable us to destroy more rapidly than we have constructed. It is idle for individuals of either section to suppose themselves superior in military power. The French and English tried that question for a thousand years. We ought to know it now. The result of the contest would not depend upon the first blow or the first year, but blood shed in civil war will yield its baleful fruit for generations.

How can we avert a calamity at which humanity and civilization shudder? I know no way but to cling to the Government formed by our fathers, to administer it in a spirit of kindness, but in all cases, without partiality, to enforce the laws. No State can release us from the duty of obeying the laws. The ordinance or act of a State is no defence for treason, nor does it lessen the moral guilt of that crime. Let us cling to each other in the hope that our differences will pass away, as they often have in times past. For the sake of peace, for the love of civil liberty, for the honor of our name, our race, our religion, let us preserve the Union, loving it better as the clouds grow darker. I am willing to unite with any man, whatever may have been his party relations—whatever may be his views of the existing differences—who is willing to rely on the Constitution as it is for his rights, and who is willing to maintain and defend the Union under all circumstances against all enemies, at home and abroad.

Pardon me, gentlemen, for writing you so fully. I feel restrained, by the custom of the House of Representatives, from engaging there in political debate, and yet I feel it is the duty of every citizen to prepare his countrymen for grave events, that will test the strength and integrity of the Government.

Believing that our only safety is in a firm enforcement of the laws, and that Mr. LINCOLN will execute that duty without partiality, I join my hearty congratulations with yours that he is so soon to be the President of the United States.

With great respect, I remain very truly, your obedient servant, JOHN SHERMAN.

LETTER FROM SENATOR KING.

From the St. Lawrence Republican, Dec. 25.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter from Hon. PRESTON KING to Dr. S. N. SHERMAN, of this village. It was not intended for publication, but containing so much of the spirit which the people of St. Lawrence County cherish with reverence, we have begged the privilege of laying it before them:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: * * * I am glad to see you are sound in the faith, and that cloudy weather does not induce you to expect a flood to drown the earth. The conduct of the Administration (you see Gen. CASS has left it since COBB run away) is inexplicable. The President is unquestionably under the influence of the traitors. But neither he nor they, be they many or be they few, can destroy this free Government, nor divide the Union. They are attempting to interpose the State as a shield to treason. The State cannot commit treason or fire a gun. A State Legislature may pass an unconstitutional law, and a State convention may make Constitutions, and pass ordinances and resolutions in conflict with the United States Constitution, to secede, or anything else. Such laws, constitutions, ordinances, resolutions or paper acts of secession being unconstitutional, are without any validity—null and void, and thus furnish no defence to the citizen who steals an ox, shoots a man, or commits treason against the United States. So much for Constitution and law, and so much for the Federal Government and the State Government, each of which is sovereign in its sphere. This is the quibble upon which the Nullifiers argue that the United States cannot make war upon or coerce a State. The Constitution and laws of the United States act directly upon the persons who commit crimes against them, and it is the duty of the Federal Government to maintain the Constitution and execute the laws, and the State cannot interpose its authority to shield a citizen charged with an offence against a constitutional law of the United States; but you do not want a disquisition on law.

I do not consider it absolutely certain that even South Carolina will do anything more than to pass laws, ordinances and resolutions of secession. These will not move the State out of its geographical or political position—though the South Carolinians may swear it does. If its citizens do not resist the execution of the federal laws or levy war—there is no breach of the law and no treason. But it is possible that the South Carolinians and others may be so mad as to resist the law or attack the United States forts and commit treason. For them and the whole country this would be a great calamity, because vindication of the law by the whole power of the country, and the legal punishment of treason, must at once be entered upon by this government, and if the civil officers are inadequate to the task, the law directs the army and the navy, and the militia of the States to be called upon and to aid the enforcement of the law. I hope we may not have collision; especially do I hope not in mercy to the slaveholding States. But what Providence sends or permits we must meet—and if we cannot save our countrymen from their own madness we must save our country and its thrice excellent form of government. Though it is the general opinion here that we shall have open rebellion and the collision of force, I do not yet believe we shall. The imbecility and fatuity of the present Administration, however, makes it impossible to calculate the future upon any basis of reason or common sense. We must drift to the 4th of March and meet what comes when and as it comes. You see the debates in the two Houses of Congress and their proceedings, and get the news of events as they occur before an account of them in a letter would reach you, and you are quite as well prepared on the distant frontier where you are to see the future before it comes, as anybody here who is not in the councils of nullifiers, and thus able to know what their strength and real designs are. But whatever comes, I have faith that wisdom, patience, forbearance, courage and the blessing of Providence will carry our country safely through all the trials in store for us, and when we get through them our national bounderies will be unchanged, and constitutional liberty and the Union of the States will be more firmly established than they were in the beginning, and upon the same foundations the good old fathers laid when they framed our Government, and put its constitutional machinery in motion under the direction of GEORGE WASHINGTON. Yours truly,

PRESTON KING.

LAW COURTS AND POLICE.

BUSINESS OF THE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Chambers.

STATEMENT FOR 1860.

Sutherland, J.—Attachments, 230; injunctions, 40; arrests, 79.

Bonney, J.—Attachments, 160; injunctions, 44; arrests, 56.

Mullin, J.—Attachments, 29; injunctions, 6; arrests, 8.

Ingraham, J.—Attachments, 121; injunctions, 14; arrests, 61.

Peckham, J.—Attachments, 12; injunctions, 3; arrests, 6.

Allen, J.—Attachment, 1; injunctions, 2; arrests, 2.

James, J.—Attachments, 2.

Leonard, J.—Attachments, 310; injunctions, 70; arrests, 116.

Hogeboom, J.—Attachments, 30; injunctions, 6; arrests, 21.

Backus, J.—Attachments, 5.

LITIGATED MOTIONS HEARD AT CHAMBERS DURING THE YEAR 1860, AND ORDERS MADE THEREON.

Sutherland, J., 1,259; Ingraham, J., 1,134; Leonard, J., 1,754; Bonney, J., 1,002; Peckham, J., 103; Hogeboom, J., 176; Mullin, J., 170; Allen, J., 161; Backus, J., 21; James, J., 6.

FORECLOSURE SUITS—DECREES OF FORECLOSURE.

Sutherland, J., 78; Ingraham, J., 41; Leonard, J., 125; Bonney, J., 74; Mullin, J., 4; Hogeboom, J., 11; Peckham, J., 9.

DIVORCES GRANTED BY SPECIAL TERM AT CHAMBERS.

Sutherland, J., 25; Ingraham, J., 12; Leonard, J., 21; Bonney, J., 18; Backus, J., 1; Peckham, J., 4; Hogeboom, J., 5.

HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED, ETC.

Sutherland, J., 22; Ingraham, J., 17; Leonard, J., 24; Bonney, J., 11; Backus, J., 1; Hogeboom, J., 1.

CASES SETTLED.

Sutherland, J., 19; Ingraham, J., 3; Leonard, J., 6; Bonney, J., 15.

Court of Common Pleas.

This Court is composed of Hon. CHARLES P. DALY, First Judge, and Hon. JOHN R. BRADY and Hon. HENRY HILTON, Judges.

There are at present employed in the different branches of the Court, and in the Clerk's office, a Chief Clerk, a Deputy, and six assistants, also nine officers.

The amount of fees paid by the Clerk to the Chamberlain, during the year, being the whole received from all sources for business done in the Court, including amount to be credited by the Comptroller for fees earned in behalf of the City, is $7,492 45.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR 1860.

General Terms.

Whole number of appeals from judgments in this Court, and from judgments of the Marine and District Courts, also from orders at Special Term, placed on the calendar for hearing, 739.

Number of such called by the Court for argument, 621.

Number of appeals in which arguments have been heard, including those decided, and finally disposed of, 365.

Special Terms.

Whole number of equity and other causes placed on the calendar, for trial by the Court without a jury, 136.

Number of such cases called by the Court for trial, 136.

Number tried and determined, and in which final judgments have been given, 45.

Number of issues of law and enumerated motions, placed on the Calendar, for argument, 84.

Number called by the Court for hearing, 84.

Number heard and determined or finally disposed of, 79.

Non-enumerated motions, heard and decided at Special Term, held at Chambers, including many resulting in final judgments, 2,505.

Orders granted at Chambers for the examination of judgment-debtors, against whom executions have been returned unsatisfied, 2,682.

Number of proceedings instituted, and in whole or in part proceeded with, before a Judge, at Chambers for the discharge of insolvent debtors, from debt and imprisonment, 121.

Number of such proceedings held and finally determined, 81.

Writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* granted and heard, and decisions thereon made, 43.

Number of persons discharged from imprisonment by such decisions, 28.

Divorces granted, 24.

Applications for citizenship heard and granted, 5,657.

Number of such denied, 181.

TRIAL TERMS.

Whole number of causes placed on the General Calendar for trial by jury, 5,245.

Number of such cases called by the Court, 3,992.

Number of such actually tried, including those dismissed or otherwise finally disposed of, 392.

Except during the General Terms, each Judge holds a separate branch of the Court.

The aggregate number of sittings in Court, by all the Judges, during the year, is 736 days.

Names of persons changed for cause shown, 6.

Number of inventories filed of property assigned by insolvents for the benefit of creditors, and bonds of assignees examined and approved under the law of April 12, 1860, 88.

Another Habeas Corpus—Detention of Witnesses.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Application of Carrie Smith and Nellie Sargent to be discharged.—This was a return to a writ of *habeas corpus* granted at the relation of Carrie Smith and Nellie Sargent, who have been detained as witnesses since the 21st of this month, in order to insure their appearance against one Perry charged with abducting a girl from her home in Boston, bringing her to this City, and taking her to an assignation house in Lispenard-street. These girls were at this house at the time he brought her there.

The counsel for the relators contended that the girls could not be held, because it did not appear that Perry had been legally committed. The Court finally adjourned the further consideration of the case until Monday next.

Court of Special Sessions.

In this Court on Saturday, Justices KELLY, WELSH and BROWNELL disposed of the calendar as follows: Of twenty-eight persons charged with assault and battery, four were discharged on account of nonappearance of witnesses, three by request of complainant and one by suspension of sentence; two were allowed postponement, six were fined and twelve imprisoned. Of forty-three persons charged with larceny, one was discharged on account of non-appearance of witnesses, three by request of complainant, three by suspension of sentence and five by acquittal; four were remanded and twenty-seven were imprisoned. One person was fined for embezzlement, and one fined for indecent exposure of his person.

A THIEF ESCAPES BY LACK OF JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS.

Joseph Crowly was charged with stealing a silver watch from the pocket of a drunken mate. The evidence tended to show that, upon a general consultation of "the boys," it had been determined that the watch should be taken from its owner, who was lying drunk, for safe keeping. The prisoner at first put in a plea of guilty, but by the advice of counsel, called to his defence on the spot, withdrew the plea and put in one of not guilty; counsel raising the point that, as the alleged larceny was committed on a Stonington boat during its passage over the Sound, there was no proof that it came within the jurisdiction of the Court. At a time like this, when the violations of the rights of States was being so fiercely resented, it would only be the part of prudence to avoid possible encroachments in this direction. The Court concurred with the counsel as to the doubt of its jurisdiction, and the prisoner was discharged.

THEFT FROM A BLIND MAN.

Patrick Keoghan was charged with a very sneaking offence, being no other than the theft of some clothes from a blind man, while the owner was in his bed. The thief was sent to the Penitentiary six months.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY, FATAL RESULT.

Mary Ryder was charged with assault and battery. Her counsel stated that a difficulty had occurred between the prisoner and another woman. The husbands of the two belligerents were drawn into the affray, which resulted in the death of one of them. The other, the husband of the prisoner, also had received a severe wound, from which it was doubtful if he would recover. He had been arrested; and the counsel asked a postponement of the present case thirty days, when some disposition of the other case would probably have been made. The motion was allowed, and the case set down for Jan. 26.

A HEART IN EBONY—"NOT MARRIED, BUT ENGAGED."

A young and good-looking colored couple, John and Ann E. Briggs, were charged with stealing nine yards of calico from a young woman, who did not appear upon the stand in person, but was represented there by a younger sister, whose *naive* answer to one of the questions put excited great mirth both sides of the "bar." The counsel for defence, in endeavoring to find whether the ownership of the property had been properly laid, asked the witness, "*Is your sister married?*" "No, Sir," said the girl, "*but she's engaged.*" When the explosion that followed had subsided, the case proceeded, and resulted in the conviction of John and acquittal of Ann. John was sent to the Penitentiary six months. As he was led away by the officer, his liberated spouse imprinted the kiss of affection on his lips, and was greeted in turn by a parting osculatory demonstration of regard from her ebon knight.

A WOMAN, A HUNDRED YEARS OLD, ON THE STAND—HER "YOUNGEST CHILD," A BOY OF FIFTY.

Patrick Ford was charged with stealing a dog. The first witness was Mrs. O'Donnel, who testified that she was a hundred years old, and that the dog belonged to her youngest son, whose age she didn't exactly know, but judged to be about fifty years. When the prisoner took the dog away, the old lady testified that she shouted: "Pat Ford stole my dog—Pat Ford stole my dog." When asked how she could identify the animal, she replied: "I reared him, as often before, and he had a small spot upon the tail to him." The old lady manifested quite as much vigor and intelligence as any witness on the stand during the day. Her youngest boy, fifty years old, next came upon the stand, and corroborated his mother's statements, both as to the facts of the case, and her reputed age. The prisoner offered proof of his good character, and stated that the dog in question, and several others, rushed out of a house upon him and followed him away, a short distance; since which he had not seen any one of them. He was sent to the penitentiary for two months.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BONNEY, J.—*Julia A. C. Wood vs. Benj. F. Hunt, Jr.*—Judgment for plaintiff. Decision filed.

A. J. Ledelieg vs. Millie D. Powers.—Judgment for plaintiff against defendant and her separate estates. (See decision.)

Wm. Litterman vs. Eugene Ketellas.—Judgment for defendant. Complaint dismissed without costs. (See opinion.)

James F. Penniman et al. vs. Samuel B. Dean et al.—Judgment for plaintiffs for $1,064 68 and costs. (See decision.)

Chas. G. Havens et al vs. Thomas R. Davis et al.—Judgment for plaintiff, with leave for defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs of demurrer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Beals vs. Beals.*—Report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman, Woodruff, Robertson, Monerief and White.

Halsey vs. Jarvis.—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Pollard vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Bridgport Fire Insurance Company vs. Wilson, et al.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Lee Bank vs. Ritchings.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

East River Bank vs. Rogers.—Judgment affirmed.

Young vs. Bushnell.—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Sanford vs. Travis et al.—Judgment affirmed.

O'Rourke vs. Hart.—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Livingston vs. Hammer.—Order reversed, and judgment ordered for plaintiff, with costs.

St. Nicholas Ins. Co. vs. Howe.—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

West River Bank vs. Taylor.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Tappan vs. Butler.—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Halsey vs. Jarvis.—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Westcott vs. Keeler.—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF A PHILADELPHIA BURGLAR.

Detectives Slowey, of this City, and Levy, of Philadelphia, arrested on Saturday night, in the Five Points, a well-known burglar named Charles Williams, *alias* "Billy, the Cigar-maker," charged with being one of a gang who some weeks ago perpetrated a burglary at the house of Mr. Strickler, of Philadelphia, and robbed not only his house, but a church which joined it, of which Mr. S. was sexton. It appears that the gang broke into the house, and finding Mr. S. and his wife in bed, they tore the sheets into strips, and then bound them, face downwards, to the bedstead, threatening at the time to murder them if they made the least noise. The rascals then ransacked the house, robbing it of a gold watch and chain, a set of silver spoons, a lot of clothing, and other articles, and then entered the church, hoping to find there $300 of its funds. In this, however, they were disappointed, and carried off only the minister's robes. After leaving, Mr. Strickler broke the bands which confined him, released his wife, and then gave an alarm. Three of the burglars and two receivers were subsequently arrested, tried and convicted; Williams, the third, as is charged, fled to this City, and hid himself in the Five Points. On being captured in bed, on Saturday night, he went quietly for some distance with the officers, but suddenly drawing a knife, he made an effort to stab and get away from them; a blow on the head with a locust club brought him to terms, and he was lodged in the Station-house, and yesterday he was started off with Detective Levy, to Philadelphia.

BURGLARIES.

George Williams and Edward Moran, both painters, were caught on Friday night in the act of breaking into the store of Jeremiah Sullivan, No. 593 Washington-street, and locked up by Justice QUACKENBUSH for examination.... On the same night two boys, named Felix Sewell and John Cammeron, were found secreted in the store No. 216 Grand-street. The boys were but 7 years of age, and had made arrangements with older boys to unlock the store door and let them in. They were locked up by Justice STEERS.... Wm. Crossin was found concealed in the store of James Ryan, No. 421 Broadway, on Friday night, captured and locked up for trial. He had stolen a roll of bank bills, which were recovered.... David Bartlett and John Sheffield, old offenders, were arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the commission of several recent burglaries. They were detained for examination.

AN ALLEGED BOGUS PHYSICIAN.

Nathan Abraham, of East Saginaw, Mich., made a complaint, on Saturday, before Justice STEERS, charging one Moses Meyer with having defrauded him o $15. He sates that Meyer advertises himself as "Dr. Chas. Albert, of Paris," and pretends that he is a physician, whereas he believes he is, or has been, a grocer. The $15 was paid for professional services which did him no good. Meyer is to have an examination.

ALLEGED BURGLARS.

Godfrey Elsner and John Walter, both Germans, were arrested yesterday, the former charged with breaking into a stable in Brooklyn and stealing a set of harness, the latter with breaking into a shoe store in the same City and robbing it. The prisoners, it is alleged, had confederates, who escaped. They were both locked up for examination.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

A young man, named Bartholomew Clancy, was arrested, charged with feloniously passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Western Bank of Philadelphia, Penn., at the porter-house of C. M. Maller, No. 23½ Spruce-street. The accused made contradictory statements in regard to his possession of the bill, and Justice WELSH thought proper to commit him to await examination.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Frederick J. Muller, a German, 23 years of age, was arrested, charged with having, by false pretences, obtained a loan of $30 from Frank Herbst, of No. 372 Canal-street. It is alleged that he represented that he owned the saloon No. 227 Third-street, which appears not to have been the case. Justice WELSH detained him for examination.

SUSPICION OF ARSON.

James McLaughlin, Thomas McLaughlin, and John Luff, were arrested charged with attempting to burn a liquor store in One Hundredth-street, near Tenth-avenue, the proprietor of which had refused to give them liquor. They were locked up by Justice OSBORNE.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 29.

$5,000	U. S. 5s,'71, Reg.	88¾	150	Erie Railroad	36
15,000	do	88	650	do	36½
10,000	Virginia St. 6s	77	100	do ..s4	36
4,000	do	76¾	100	do ..s7	36
12,000	Missouri State 6s	68¼	50	do ..s6	36
2,000	do	68¼	100	do ..s15	35
1,000	do	68½	100	do ..s10	35
1,000	California 7s	85	750	do	37
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s,'90	74	100	do ..s5	35½
2,000	Br'kl'nC.WaLn.	102¾	200	do ..s10	35
1,000	Erie R. bds. 1875	61	100	do	36¼
1,000	do	60	50	do ..s4	36¼
7,000	M.S.Sg.Fnd bds.	70¾	25	Hudson River R.	43¾
500	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	91	25	Harlem R. Pref.	34
1,000	C.B.&Q.R.8½c,b.	92	50	do	33¾
30	Ocean Bank	80	300	Mich. Cen. R.	48¾
10	Del. & H.Canal Co.	83¼	500	Ill Cen. R.Scrip..s15	68
100	Canton Co	18	100	do ..s10	68¾
15	Ind. & Cin. R.	35	575	do	69
15	Pac. Mail S. Co.	83¼	150	do ..s10	68
38	do	83½	100	do ..s30	67¾
200	New-York Cen. R.	74¾	100	do	67
450	do	74¾	100	do	69¼
50	do	75	50	Gal. & Chic. R. ..s3	65
50	do ..snwk	74¾	100	do ..opg	65¼
100	do	74¾	65	Cl. & Toledo R	29¼
600	do ..s30	74¾	600	do	29
100	do ..s6	74¾	100	do	28¾
100	do	75½	200	Ch. & Rock I. R ..b30	50¾
300	do ..s7	75	100	do ..s10	50¾
100	do ..snw	75	100	do	50
200	do	75½	100	do ..s30	49¼
200	do ..b60	75½	10	New-Jersey R.	126
50	M. S. & N.I.G.S.	31¾	10	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	13¼
20	do	31¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$9,000	N. Y. St. 7s,'64	104	100	Erie Railroad	37¾
2,000	Cal. State 7s	86	300	do	37½
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s,'90	74	50	do	37
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	68	50	do ..s4	37
6,000	ErieR.1st Mt.Bs.	108	50	do ..s10	36
10	Bk. of Commerce	95	60	Hud. River R.	43½
10	Pacific Ml. St. Co.	84	100	Harlem R.	14
30	Chic. & R. I. R.	50¾	25	Reading R.	35½
150	do	50¾	100	Mich.So.&N.Ind.R	13¼
200	N.Y. Central R.	75	100	do	13½
100	do ..snw	74¾	100	M.S.& N. I.G.S b30	33
250	do	75	50	Panama R. ..ex div.	112¾
200	Gal. & Chic. R. ..s10	65½	150	Ill. Cen. R. S	69
25	do	65½	100	do ..s15	68
50	do ..opg.	65¾	100	Mill. & Miss. R.	9¼

MONDAY, Dec. 31—A. M.

The Export Trade of the past week was again active, and prices for Grain and Cotton further advanced. The import entries are moderate, compared with last season, and the trade light and generally unsatisfactory. There is some recovery in Sugars and a few other articles of general foreign merchandise, while Dry Goods move slowly, and the signs for the Winter and Spring trade quite discouraging. It is feared that most of the Southern and Southwestern jobbers will either remain at home or delay their purchases until the political troubles assume a more hopeful shape, while the Northwest is seriously embarrassed by the heavy depreciation of the Bank note currency of Illinois and Wisconsin, and high exchanges at St. Louis and Chicago. The additional arrivals of Bullion during the week aggregate about $2,800,000, of which $1,600,000 was from Europe, and $1,200,000 from California. The Bank average to be made up this afternoon is expected to show quite a large addition to the Specie line, although considerable sums continue to go South by express, and other sums have gone to the Mint at Philadelphia for recoinage. The Bank Loans and Discounts continue on a liberal scale, though we hear of no important increase in any of the lines since the last report. The open market for Money is rendered easier by the accumulation of Gold and the scarcity of strictly prime paper outside of Bank. There is a fair offering of 60-day acceptances, drawn from the South on first-class names here, and these go at from 9 to 12 ℘ cent. The Banks and other Money lenders have also taken about $2,000,000 Treasury Bills at 12 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, the proceeds of which will go into the Sub-Treasury today in Gold, to be delivered again, in good part, day after to-morrow, on the half-yearly interest due on the Public Debt. The new Secretary has very properly declined all offers for these Bills over 12 ℘ cent.; for while there is some reason, in the midst of the present troubles, why the Government may be subjected for a short time, to double interest, there would be no justification, in a public sense, for allowing more extravagant rates, to the detriment, if not the ruin of future negotiations on the remaining $8,000,000 just authorized by act of Congress. It may comport with private interests to say that the Secretary was bound by his advertisement to accept *any* bids that might be made for the $5,000,000 proposed for on the 28th inst., but aside from the general discretion reserved in such cases, the fact that the whole sum was not bid for in any shape, would have justified the refusal of *all* the bids, to wait an increase of competition sufficient to meet the advertised wants of the Department. The bids were all held under advisement until Saturday, when to avoid the possibility of default on the January interest, the Secretary accepted the following combination bid of $1,500,000, at 12 ℘ cent. and about $500,000 from other parties at and below that rate:

Bank of Commerce in New-York	$300,000	M. Morgan & Sons	50,000
Am. Exch. Bank	250,000	W. B. Astor	30,000
City Bank	100,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	25,000
Bank of Republic	100,000	Ward & Co.	25,000
Mechanics' Bank	50,000	W. S. Herriman	20,000
Bank of Savings	100,000	Henry F. Vail	15,000
Seamen's Bank of Savings	100,000	S. S. Sands & Co.	10,000
Charles H. Russell	100,000	United States Trust Company	50,000
W Whitewright Jr.	75,000		
Jos. Sampson	50,000	Total	$1,500,000
Grant & Barton	50,000		

The heavy receipts of Foreign Gold make much less impression on the Exchanges than was looked for. The gain has been to the Export Trade in the freer currency for Merchant bills, rather than in the enhanced rates. The Import Trade are light buyers, and most of the heavy transactions are for Banking account, in rendering returns for part of the Gold sent out as an Exchange operation. The amount of Money to be remitted for the January dividends on Stocks held abroad, is nearly, if not quite, compensated by the recent fresh purchases of certain Railway shares and bonds which are apparently in better favor in England since the crisis than immediately before it. For Saturday's mail Bank and Bankers' rates on London ranged 104@105 ℘ cent.

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $4,092,735 against $5,426,170 same week last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, amount to $2,658,385 against $1,098,057 same week last season. No exports of Specie are yet reported for the week, and the sums, if any, are quite inconsiderable.

According to the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for eleven months of the calendar year 1860, which we made up and published a few weeks ago, the total entries of Foreign Merchandise from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, amounted to

amounted to	$214,228,000
Add four weeks in December	12,985,706
Total to date	$227,213,706
Against same time in 1859	240,407,769
Decrease to date	$13,194,063

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported,) from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1

to Dec. 1	$92,010,000
Add four weeks in December	10,410,871
Total to date	$102,420,871
Against same time in 1859	66,989,930
Increase to date	$35,430,941

The same tables (with an error in the footing corrected) make the Export of Specie from

New-York, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1	$41,982,000
Add since 1st December	90,000
Total to date	$42,072,000
Against same time last year	70,663,000
Decrease this year	$28,591,000

The official Custom-house returns of the trade for the full month of December, which we expect to publish early in January, will make some partial changes in the above comparison by weeks. The result, however, exclusive of Specie, will not be far from $13,000,000 *decrease* in the total Foreign Goods entered at this port during the year 1860, as compared with 1859, and $35,000,000 *increase* in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods. The net outgo of Specie will fall below that of 1859, after deducting the recent receipts from Europe, direct and *via* Boston, about thirty-five millions.

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Loan of the United States of 1874	91@95
New-York Central	75½@74¼@75½@75
New-York and Erie	36½@33¾@37@36½
Reading	36@35¾
Rock Island	52½@50¾
Michigan Guaranteed	32½@31¾
Michigan Southern	14½@13½
Michigan Central	49½@48¾
Toledo	30¼@29
Galena	64½@66¼
Illinois Central	67@69¼@66@70@69¼
Panama	113¼@112½
Pacific Mail	81½@84
Missouris	60½@68¼
Virginias	77½@76¾
Tennessees	77½@74¼
Illinois Central Bonds	88½@90
Hudson River	43½@43
Harlem Preferred	35½@33¾
Burlington and Quincy	63@64
Harlem Common	14½@14¼

We have not had so steady a market to report, as the present, for any week since the crisis set in immediately after the Presidential election. The State securities were partially unsettled by the discovery of the great fraud in the Indian Trust bureau at Washington, which led to a further notice that certain numbers of the Bonds of Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina, would be reclaimed by the Government of the United States by legal process, if possible. A disposition was shown to turn this incident to the prejudice of all dealings in State securities, because of the various and widely differing constructions of the law in regard to the rights of third or innocent holders of Bonds payable to bearer and transferable by simple delivery. But aside from the extreme doubt of the ability of the Government to recover from such holders, in a case of unquestioned or violent robbery, the circumstances of the present fraud are such as to throw the blame and want of due diligence on the Government itself. An attempt, many years ago, to repudiate the second payment of Treasury Bills, which had been once reimbursed, and then put in circulation again without being canceled, as they should have been, was given over as untenable against innocent holders, who had bought the Bills in open market, in ignorance of the robbery or malfeasance of the Government clerk. And that case was certainly much stronger than the present claim of the Interior Department to right its own wrong at the expense of parties who have bought these Bonds, as they would any other currency in the market, payable to bearer. The general conclusion, therefore, is, that while the notice in question may have a retroactive bearing upon RUSSELL & Co., their agents, and the lenders upon these Bonds, who had not parted with them when the fraud was made public, it cannot in law or equity affect the rights of innocent holders, who have paid full market value in ignorance of such fraud or robbery. And, so far from tainting all dealings in State Securities is in issue, there would be about the same same reason for refusing to buy or sell New-York Central or any other Railway stock, which passes by the delivery of the ticket, transferred in blank, because a score or more of tickets had been stolen and then advertised. The difficulty or legal question in either case would be confined to the numbers known to have been robbed or otherwise taken from the rightful owners. Unusual steadiness, amounting almost to firmness, was shown through the week, in the midst of continued political violence at Charleston and alarming rumors from Washington, on nearly the whole speculative Share list and on the Railway-mortgages. The principal fluctuations, and these not very wide, were on New-York Central, Erie, and Illinois Central, the scarcity of which for prompt delivery, with a demand for London, created a difference of 1 ℘ cent. on Central, and 2@2½ on Erie and Illinois Central. The general market on Saturday afternoon left off steady on the cash stock and with no marked eagerness on the part of *short* sellers to press their contracts ahead. There is a further improvement, for the week, of 3@4 ℘ cent. on Government Fives of 18— and an inquiry for the new Fives of 1871 at 89@90 ℘ cent. and interest since date of issue.

The current quotations on Saturday, with GWYNNE & DAY, uncurrent Money Brokers, No. 12 Wall-street, were as follows:

	Dis.		Dis.
New-York State	¼@—	S. Car. and Geo.	7 @8
New-England	¼@—	Alabama	7 @8
W. and S. Jersey	1¼@1½	New-Orleans, La.	1½@2
East New-Jersey	½@¾	Ill., Wis.& Iowa	10 @—
Philadelphia	1 @1¼	Ohio, Ind. & Ky.	1½@2
Interior Penn.	3 @—	Missouri	10 @12
Baltimore	2 @—	Free Indiana	4 @—
Maryland	3 @4	Tennessee	8 @—
Virginia	8 @—	Michigan	2 @—
North Carolina	8 @—	Canada	1½@2

The following are THOMPSON & BROTHERS' closing quotations for Currency and Exchange for the week:

	Discount.
New-York, New-England and E. Jersey	¼@ ½
Philadelphia	¾@ 1
Pennsylvania and Maryland	2½@ 3
Baltimore	1½@ 2
Ohio, Ky., Indiana and New-Orleans	1¼@ 1½
Virginia	6 @—
North and S. Carolina, Georgia and Ala.	8 @10
Illinois, Wisconsin, and Missouri	10 @11
Canada and Michigan	1½@—
Drafts on Philadelphia	¼@ ½
Drafts on Baltimore	1½@—
Drafts on Richmond	5½@—
Drafts on New-Orleans	1½@—
Drafts on Cincinnati	1¼@—
Drafts on St. Louis	10 @—
Drafts on Chicago	10½@—
Drafts on Boston	½@—

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company for the month of December, 16th to 22d:

	1859.	1860.	Increase.
Freight	$10,605 92	$11,907 00	$1,301 08
Passengers	4,459 75	5,693 67	1,233 92
Mails, &c.	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Total	$16,065 67	$18,600 67	$2,535 00

The last California mail brought to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. the following notice in regard to the unprovided claims in the State of California. These gentlemen are prepared to act for claimants in this quarter:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that the general election held on the 6th day of November, A. D., 1860, an act entitled "An act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a Funded Debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, was submitted to the qualified voters of the State for their ratification or rejection, by having the words "Pay the debt" or "Repudiate the debt" printed on the ballots. And it is certified to me by the Secretary of State that a majority of all the ballots cast at such election was in favor of "Pay the Debt."

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said Act, I do hereby make proclamation of the same to all to whom it may concern; and that the following specified claims are entitled to be received and funded under the provisions of the Act aforesaid, to wit:

First—Civil bonds of the State issued under the Funding Acts passed in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, which are now outstanding, with interest due on the same, when presented, as appears by the coupons.

Second—Controller's warrants, drawn under sanction of the law, for civil expenses, prior to January first, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and now outstanding and unpaid. But the provisions of this Act shall not authorize the funding of any of these warrants the registration and indorsement of which were canceled or required to be canceled by the provisions of "An Act to cancel the registration and indorsement of certain warrants, and prohibiting a payment of the same," approved January thirtieth, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, or warrants which have been specially adjudged illegal by any court; and all said warrants specified in the last-mentioned Act, are hereby expressly excluded from all benefits and provisions of this Act.

Third—Just or legal claims against the State accrued prior to Jan. 1, 1857, and which has been or may be allowed and audited by act of the Legislature.

{ L. S. } In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of State to be affixed, at Sacramento, this 5th day of December, 1860.

JOHN D. DOWNEY, Governor.

Attest: JOHNSON PRICE, Secretary of State.

The Money article of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of the 29th has the following:

"As regards money matters alone, however, both facts and prospects are exceedingly favorable. Whatever of political trouble may be in store for us, however meagre may be next year's business, whatever of poverty may be the lot of our operatives, (and we are not among those who have ceased to look hopefully forward, even with respect to these matters,) it is almost certain that political distrust has done its worst upon the money market. In fact, it has done its worst and *passed cleverly by*. The money market is improving very rapidly, and first-class paper is readily taken at 10 ℘ cent. The financial facts of the day are eminently encouraging. There is no question of their beneficial influence in the future, and blow high or blow low in politics, money will not soon again be 2 ℘ cent. a month for undoubted notes. We may have stagnation. Indeed, we are sure to have some of it; and, for a while, distrust will hesitate upon second-class notes and securities; but the monetary panic is gone—"played out"—and will scarcely be revived under the present political programme of anybody whatsoever."

The Sub-Treasury balance in this City on Saturday afternoon stood, $2,222,167, against $2,931,301 at the close of the previous week.

The Park Bank has declared its usual half-yearly dividend of 4 ℘ cent. The Phenix Bank of 3½ ℘ cent.; the Commonwealth, 3½ ℘ cent.; America, 3½ ℘ cent.; Peoples' 3½ ℘ cent.; North America, 3½ ℘ cent.; New-York, 3 ℘ cent.; Metropolitan, 4 ℘ cent.; Mechanics', 4 ℘ cent.; Seventh Ward, 5 ℘ cent.; Broadway, 5 ℘ cent., and Tradesmens', 4 ℘ cent.

The January interest on the Public Debt of the United States will be paid at the Sub-Treasury in this City, on the 2d of Janury, the first being a close holiday. The warrant for the Money has been received from Washington.

The January interest on the Coupon Bonds of the State of Virginia will be paid on Wednesday, Jan. 2, by the Bank of the State of New-York. The January Coupons on the Public Debt of Tennessee will be paid by the Merchants' Bank, of this City, on Wednesday. On the North Carolina and Georgia Debt, by the Bank of the Republic. On the Illinois Debt, by the American Exchange Bank. On the Missouri Debt, by the Bank of Commerce. The Bankers for the State of New-York for the payment of principal and interest due 1st of January are the Manhattan Company.

The coinage of the Mint and Branch Mints of the United States for the last fiscal year is thus reported:

	Gold.	Silver.	Cents.	Total.
Philadelphia	$4,354,577	$857,076	$342,000	$5,553,653
Branches:				
New-Orleans	169,000	1,598,422		1,767,422
S. Francisco	11,889,000	572,912		12,461,912
Dahlonega	69,477			69,477
Charlotte	133,697			133,697
Assay, N. York	6,831,532	222,226		7,053,758
Total	23,447,283	3,250,636	342,000	27,039,919

The entire coinage and deposits have been as follows:

	Gold.	Silver.	Cents.	Total.
Deposits	$22,673,162	$3,152,437		$25,825,639
Coinage	16,445,476	2,769,920	342,000	27,039,919
Bars	7,001,875	480,716		

The *Miner's Journal* of Saturday reports of the Anthracite Coal Trade:

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 18,781 10—by canal 509—for the week 19,290 10 tons, against 20,298 tons for the corresponding week last year.

	Tons.
The total shipments by canal this year are	1,356,688
Last year	1,372,021
Decrease in 1860	15,334

The canals are all closed.

The trade from all the regions sums up this week as follows, compared with last year:

Tonnage of all the fields	8,401,113
Same last year	7,703,719
Increase of supply	697,394

The trade is dull in all its departments, both at home and abroad. The supplies, however, are not large in the hands of dealers or consumers, and the market will be bare at the opening of navigation. The present state of the country makes dealers cautious, and many orders are refused unless accompanied with the cash.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 29.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90; Reading Railroad, 17¾; Morris Canal, 50¼; Long Island Railroad, 9¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36½; Sight Exchange on New-York, ¼@¼ ℘ cent.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 44 pkgs. Ashes, 960 bbls. Flour, 74 bushels Corn Meal, 60 bushels Salt, 184 bushels Oats, 1,732 pkgs. Provisions, and 166 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive, at $4 75 for Pots, and $5 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 635 bbls., including 471 bbls. Pots and 164 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in limited request, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales, 450 bags Rio at 10¾c.@12¼c. ℘ ℔.

Prices of Coffee in New-York, close of

	1859.	1860.
Java, ℘ ℔	14½@15	15¾@16¼
Rio, ℘ ℔	10¾@12½	10½@13
St. Domingo, ℘ ℔	11¼@—	11 @11¼

COTTON—Has been more sought after, at buoyant prices, including Middling Upland at 11¾c.@11¾c.do. Gulfs at 11¾c.@11¾c. ℘ ℔. Sales, 3,800 bales.

Prices of Cotton in New-York, close of

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Mid. Uplands, ℘ ℔	11⅞@—	11 @11⅛	11⅝@11⅜
Middling Gulfs, ℘ ℔	12 @12⅛	11¼@11⅜	11⅝@11⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. Shippers are discouraged by the rise in freights. Sales have been reported of 10,200 bbls., including superfine State. at $5 15@$5 25; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 55; superfine Western at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 55@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@$5 25
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 70	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is less active, but prices are firmer. Sales since our last, of 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$5 65 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian continues in request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 60@$7 25 ℘ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 25@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling at $3 10@$3 15 for Jersey and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet, to-day. The rise in rates on freight to Liverpool and London checks the export movement. Holders of desirable lots are not disposed to make any concessions. We have heard of sales of only 32,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 40@$1 42; Red do., at $1 35; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 27; Milwaukee Club, part at $1 24; Red State at $1 30, and Chicago Spring, at $1 18 ℘ bushel. Corn is active and buoyant. Sales 105,000 bushels at 69c.@71c., chiefly at 70c.@71c., for mixed Western in store and afloat, ℘ bushel. Rye is quiet at 70c. ℘ bushel. Barley is unaltered. Oats are in request, including Canada at 37c.@37½c.; Western at 36½c.@37½c, and State at 38c.@38½c. ℘ bushel. Mr. WM. H. TRAFTON, publisher of the Corn Exchange *Reporter*, has furnished us with the following statement of the stock of Breadstuffs in New-York at the close of each of the last four years:

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Wes'n Ca'l Flour, bbls.	476,500	558,225	671,876	569,800
Canadian Flour, bbls.	7,800	2,916	17,150	10,200
Southern Flour, bbls.	118,450	160,400	228,503	1,998
Wheat	389,060	1,211,312	1,915,388	3,535,711
Corn	97,000	669,690	79,400	2,712,000
Rye	....	43,500	30,500	26,400
Barley	....	807,416	868,795	169,574
Oats	....	860,200	1,576,100	494,790

HAY—Sales 350 bales at 85c.@90c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in limited demand, including new, mainly at from 24c.@30c. ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Have been more active, and prices of desirable lots close with more firmness. Week's receipts, 64,824 hides; sales, 31,600 hides, including, according to H. D. HULL & Co.: 6,150 dry Montevideo, 20@21 ℔s., 20c., cash, usual selection; 1,000 dry Montevideo, 21 ℔s., 20½c., six months, usual selection; 2,700 dry Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, 21@22 ℔s., six months, usual selection; 1,800 dry Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, 21@22 ℔s., private terms; 2,500 dry Rio Grande, 20 ℔s., 21c., six months, usual selection; 5,700 Porto Cabello, 20@21 ℔s., 18½c., six months, rejecting sea damage; 2,000 dry Texas, 25 ℔s., 17½c., six months, rejecting bad hides; 1,453 dry Texas, 23 ℔s., 16c., six months, rejecting sea damage; 250 dry Texas, 23 ℔s., 14c., six months, as they run; 2,000 dry Western, 15 ℔s., 15c., six months, rejecting bad hides; 400 dry Matamoras, 22 ℔s., private terms; 315 dry salted Matamoras, 32 ℔s., 15c., six months, rejecting bad hides; 416 dry Port-au-Platte, 18 ℔s., private terms; 850 dry Savanilla, 26 ℔s., private terms; 888 dry salted Chili, 32 ℔s., private terms; 520 dry Southern, 18 ℔s., 10c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,200 City Slaughters, for export, 70 ℔s., 6¾c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 200 City Slaughters, extra, for export, 80 ℔s., private terms; 350 Western Slaughters, 60@70 ℔s., 6½c.@6¾., cash; 1,000 Western Slaughters, for export, 65 ℔s., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 233,960 (same time last year 221,000—year before, 30,300,) and 275 bales East India Hides. The stock comprises 86,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo; 30,800 dry Rio Grande; 6,000 dry Orinoco; 4,600 dry Truxillo and Honduras; 1,500 dry Rio Hache; 2,200 dry Tampico, Matamoras and Vera Cruz; 5,000 dry and Dry Salted Maracaibo; 6,000 dry Bogota and Savanilla; 3,700 dry Central American and San Juan; 4,400 dry West Indies, &c.; 27,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 17,000 dry Southern, Texas, Western, &c.; 13,000 dry Gambia and Bissau; 7,200 dry Sierra Leone; 1,900 dry Liverpool; 1,300 dry Salted Brazil, &c.; 5,300 wet Salted Buenos Ayres; 600 wet Salted Para; 2,000 wet Salted Western and Southern, 4,160 wet Salted Rio Grande Cow; 4,800 wet Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Horse; 275 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

Prices of Hides in New-York at the close of each of the last three years:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
B. Ayres, ℘ ℔	26c.@26½c.	23½c.@24c.	21c.@21½c.
R. Grande, ℘ ℔	25½c.@26c.	22½c.@23c.	20½c.@21c.

LEATHER—The week's movements in this line, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice, thus: "Hemlock Sole—There is little variation in the dull and heavy aspect of our leather market. Prices continue somewhat nominal, and large cash buyers would be enabled to deal to considerable advantage over time purchasers. During the week important shipments have been made to Europe. Oak Sole is likewise dull, as hitherto. Week's receipts of sole leather about 29,000 sides. Upper in the rough and finished stock remain inactive."

Prices of Sole Leather in New-York, close of years

	1859.	1860.
Oak, light and med., ℘ ℔	30c. @32c	25c.@28c.
Hem'k, light & med., ℘ ℔	18½c.@22½c.	19c.@21½c.

METALS—Continue quite dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is in demand, at 32c.@36c. per gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, and sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at $16 12½@$16 25 for New Mess; $15 75@$15 87 for Old Mess; $12 25@$12 50 for New Prime; and $10 50 for Old Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue unchanged. Lard is inquired for and is steady. Sales, 260 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues heavy. The reported sales, 165 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$17 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $11 50@$14 ℘ bbl. Butter is in request, at 15c.@20c. for State, and and 10c.@15c. for Western, ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling at 9c.@10¼c. ℘ ℔.

Prices of Provisions in New-York, close of

	1859.	1860.
Mess Pork ℘ bbl	$16 06¼@—	$15 75 @16 25
Prime Pork ℘ bbl.	11 50 @—	10 50 @12 50
Cut Meats ℘ ℔	— 6½@ 10	5½@— 8½
Country Mess Beef ℘ bl	5 03 @5 20	5 00 @ 5 50
Lard ℘ ℔	— 10½@ 10¾	10½@— 10¾
State Butter ℘ ℔	— 15 @ 23	15 @— 20
Cheese ℘ ℔	— 8½@ 11½	9 @— 10¼

RICE—Has been in less request, chiefly at from $3 12½@$3 75 ℘ 100 ℔s.

Price of Rice in New-York, close of

	1859.	1860.
	Per 100 Pounds.	
Inferior to Common	$3 00@$3 37½	$2 62½@$3 00
Fair to Prime	3 75@ 4 25	3 25 @ 3 75

SUGAR—Have been in fair demand and sales have been reported of 600 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5¼c.@5¾c.; with 2,000 bags Siam on private terms; and 1,200 boxes Havana, part at 5¾c.@6c. ℘ ℔.

Price of Sugars in New-York, close of

	1859.	1860.
Cuba ℘ ℔	6¼c.@8¼c.	4½c.@6¼c.
New-Orleans, ℘ ℔	6¾c.@8¾c.	4¾c.@7c.

TOBACCO—Has been more sought after, mainly by speculators. Sales have been reported of 114 hhds. Kentucky at 4c.@7c.; 107 bales Yara on private terms; 580 bales Cuba on private terms; 235 cases Seed Leaf, 4½c.@10c., ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., mainly at 19c.@19¼c., ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been light, to-day, owing mainly to the advanced claims of ship owners. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 11d.@12d.; Corn, 10d.@11d. ℘ bushel; Cotton, 5-16d.@11-32d. ℘ ℔.; Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ 310 ℔s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ℘ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British bark, 378 tons, to Liverpool. 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 8s., and 3,000 do. Tar, 3s. 9d.@4s.; a British brig to Bristol Channel, 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 9s.; a bark, 424 tons, from Savannah to Rotterdam, Cotton 1½c.; one 700 tons, hence to Antwerp, 500@600 tons Guano, about $10; a brig, 400 tons, to Havre, 420 tons Guano, $9; a brig, 197 tons, to west coast of Africa and back, about $5,000, one, 314 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber $20; a Br. brig, 240 tons, from Charleston to Antwerp, 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 6s.; 1,500 bbls Resin, $1 20; a barque, 280 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Marseilles, Resin, $1 30; a brig, 182 tons, hence to Malta, Tobacco, ¾c., and Rum 4½c.; a brig, 150 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,400; two, 260 and 310 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal $450; a schr. 115 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $800; one, 150 tons, to Barbados, 75c.; a Br. schr., 146 Br. tons, to Demerara, $1,000; a Br. brig, 110 tons, to Curacoa and back, $1,150; a brig, 255 tons, to St. Jago and back, Sugar 37½c., and Molasses $2 50 on deck; a sch., 260 tons, from Cienfuegos to New-York, about $1,000; a brig, 261 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar 36c., Melado 33c., and Molasses $3 50; a schr. 175 tons, from Jacksonville to Bermuda, Lumber $8 37½.

PERSONAL

MESSRS. PAUL S. BROWN'S SONS would inform their friends and customers that their preparations for New Year's, consisting of every variety of cake and pastries, have been conducted in the usual liberal manner. Their large show-room is now open. Orders solicited. No. 172 9th-st., corner 3d-av.

EDWARD S. BROWN,
MORTIMER S. BROWN.

R. S. T.—REMITTANCES RECEIVED—SHALL BE in town.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 31, 1860.

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued This (Monday) Afternoon, at 3 P. M., in readiness for the mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. on Tuesday. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Gladiator.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Nicholas Nickleby—Paul Pry.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Pauline—Tom Noddy's Secret.

THEATRE FRANCOIS—Adrienne Lecouvreur.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Mad Anthony Wayne—The Frisky Cobbler—The Mysteries of Paris.

CANAL STREET, No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spaulding & Rogers' Circus—Monster of St. Michael.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Sea of Ice—What is It?—Aztec Children—South African Aborigines.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Sam Cowell—Songs and Dances by a Talented Company.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from the Federal Capital this morning are again of a highly important character, and indicate still further complications in the already sufficiently entangled knot of difficulties. Secretary **Floyd** resigned his position as the head of the War Department on Saturday, the resignation to take effect immediately. Although this event has been anticipated, still the ostensible cause for it has been unexpected. It seems that the movement of Major **Anderson** in evacuating Fort Moultrie and occupying Fort Sumter, was directly contrary to the spirit of assurances which had been given by Secretary **Floyd**, with the President's consent, to the authorities of South Carolina, that no change should be made in the disposition of the Government forces in the fortifications in Charleston Harbor, until the State Commissioners could arrive in Washington and have a hearing. As soon as the action of Major **Anderson** became known, the Commissioners called upon Secretary **Floyd** for explanations. Mr. **Floyd** disavowed the act, but the Commissioners would not be satisfied with anything short of the withdrawal of the troops from Fort Sumter. This, it appears, Secretary **Floyd** was willing to agree to, and he accordingly asked the permission of the President to issue the necessary order. The Cabinet had a very long discussion on the subject; but, finally, the weight of the Cabinet being against complying with the demand of the Commissioners, Secretary **Floyd** felt himself called upon to resign. It is intimated that Secretaries **Thompson** and **Thomas** may resign to-day; but there appears to be no certainty about it. It is further intimated that President **Buchanan** may, after all, come to the conclusion to comply with the demand of the Commissioners; but this will be considered hardly probable under existing circumstances. This demand is understood to be the *ultimatum* of the gentlemen from South Carolina.

The Charlestonians continue their belligerent demonstrations. The Arsenal, containing thousands of stands of arms belonging to the Government, has been formally taken possession of by the State troops, and the muskets appropriated to their use. According to our telegraphic accounts, Charleston at the present time must present a very warlike appearance. The place is filled with soldiers, and more are arriving every day. Volunteers from other States are being accepted by the Governor. The *Courier*, in giving an account of the evacuation of Fort Moultrie by Maj. **Anderson**, says he has achieved the unenviable distinction of having opened a civil war between American citizens, by an act of gross breach of faith—that he has "violated a solemn pledge given by his chief and accepted by South Carolina." The *Courier* intimates that the spiked guns and those dismantled by the burning of the carriages, "will soon be in a position to respond to any hostile demonstrations against the place."

In the South Carolina Convention on Saturday, a communication was received from the Collector of the Port, giving information that all the officers of the Customs had entered the service of the State, and that he had commenced receiving duties and transacting the other business of his office in accordance with the ordinance lately passed by the Convention. A resolution that the Collectors of the State be authorized to receive the bills of any bank in the State was discussed until a communication was received from the Governor relative to Charleston Harbor, when the Convention went into secret session. Subsequently the resolution was passed, with an amendment providing that no bills should be received, the par value of which is below that of the bills of the Bank of South Carolina.

The chances of a compromise being agreed upon in the Special Committee of Thirty-three do not now look so promising as heretofore. The proposition of Mr. **Adams**, relative to the admission of New-Mexico, meets with unexpected opposition from the Republicans, who contend that it would be unsatisfactory to the South, and the Southern members oppose it for the same reason. The labors of the Committee will probably soon be brought to a close.

We publish this morning a long letter from Secretary **Floyd** to Speaker **Pennington**, which will be read in the House to-day, in justification of his course in granting acceptances to contractors for the transportation of army supplies across the Plains. He contends that it has been through this means only that the Department has been able to obtain the services of competent contractors.

By the arrival of the steamship *Karnak*, at this port, from Havana and Nassau, we have later intelligence from those points. Our correspondence from Havana is to the 22d inst. The most interesting news is in reference to the Slave-trade, which is evidently now carried on to a greater extent than ever before. The ship *America*, having on board five hundred Africans, was wrecked on Lobes Key, on the 7th or 8th inst., and the captain of a schooner, who went to her assistance, was pressed into the service of the officers of the slaver, who compelled him to carry them to a point where they procured another vessel, with which the cargo was conveyed to its destination. The notorious yacht *Wanderer*, having changed owners, was preparing for another venture to the coast. The French ship *Lesbia*, had been captured off the coast by a Spanish war-vessel, having nine hundred Africans on board. The U. S. steamship *Mohawk* is reported to have captured two vessels, which had cleared at Havana, ostensibly for legal trading voyages, but which were found by her to have on board all the evidences of an intention to engage in the Slave-trade. Efforts were being made by the capitalists and bankers at Havana to relieve the money market by procuring the issue of Treasury bills, and such a measure, it was thought, would go into effect immediately. Trade and exchanges were dull. There was nothing of interest occurring at Nassau.

The British steamer *Etna*, Capt. **Kennedy**, left this port on Saturday for Liverpool, with 43 cabin and 74 steerage passengers.

The Stock Market on Saturday closed with much steadiness, considering the disturbed state of political affairs. New-York Central, 75 ₩ cent. Exchange remains 104@105 on London. Money works easy at Bank, and there is only a moderate business with the Bill Brokers. The Banks, and other money lenders uniting with them in a combination bid at 12 ₩ cent. per annum, have been awarded $1,500,000 in the new Treasury Bills of the Federal Government.

The transactions in Flour and Wheat were less extensive, as the export inquiry was checked by the rise in freights. Corn and Cotton were active and buoyant. Provisions, Coffee, Rice, Tallow, Hay, Hops and Naval Stores were lightly dealt in. Sugars, Molasses, Whisky and Hides were in request. The freight engagements were restricted. There were 478 vessels of all classes in port.

A Gleam of Hope!

We have at least something that encourages hope for the honor and stability of the Government. It is stated that President **Buchanan** has actually *refused* to withdraw the troops from Charleston, or to order Major **Anderson** out of Fort Sumter! The decision does not seem to amount to much in itself, and under ordinary circumstances would not deserve any special note. But as things have been going on of late, it is a matter of very great importance, and will everywhere re-awaken confidence and hope in the heart of the country. It indicates a purpose on the part of the President to make a stand *somewhere* for the Constitution and the Union. It tends to relieve us from the fearful suspicion, which had begun to creep into the public mind, that the President of the United States was in league with its enemies, and was actually aiding them to overthrow the Government.

The President's decision is entitled to the more marked approbation, because it is understood to have been taken against the protest of three members of his Cabinet. Nothing can better illustrate the political degradation of the times upon which we have fallen, than the fact that the Secretary of War,—whose administration has been signalized by unparalleled corruption, and the Secretary of the Interior, in whose Department nearly a million of dollars has just been stolen, should have the insolence to threaten resignation, unless the President should surrender the forts of the country into the hands of its foes. Imagine, if possible, such a demand made upon **Andrew Jackson**. Would the insolent traitors have been permitted to resign? They would either have been ignominiously ejected from office, or handed over for impeachment to the representatives of the American people, whom they had sought to betray.

Mr. **Floyd** reveals the astounding fact that *pledges* had been given by the Administration to South Carolina that the Federal troops should make no movement, by way of preparation for contingencies, until the demands of the State had been submitted to Congress. He represents this pledge as having been the result of Cabinet action, and deems his "personal *honor*" involved, therefore, by the movement of Major **Anderson**. Mr. **Floyd** seems especially sensitive on the score of "personal honor." It is, evidently, considering the care he devotes to its protection, his weak point. We advise him not to rely too confidently on his ability to defend it. Let him imitate the prudence of Major **Anderson**, and withdraw his forces to some other fortress, less exposed to assault than his "personal honor."

Gen. **Lane** is talked of as Mr. **Floyd**'s successor. The President cannot afford to make such an appointment. So far as intention goes, he might as well take **Keitt** or **Quattlebum** at once; and while **Lane** is as thorough a Disunionist as either of them, it unfortunately happens that his head is the very weakest in the country, and his education the very worst for the successful prosecution of this design. In other words, the discarded son of Indiana and of Oregon has not brains enough to become so guilty as the Secession conspirators would require. It has always heretofore been regarded as one essential of a Cabinet officer, that he should be qualified by education to read plain writing, and either to write or dictate intelligible answers. Until this rule, therefore, shall have been repealed, we think no true friend of Gen. **Lane** should lead him to reject the very handsome offer made by his late partisans in Oregon, who have bound themselves to build and launch for him one of the handsomest flatboats ever seen on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers, provided that he will accept the captaincy and ownership thereof, giving two reliable sureties never again to visit any of the Pacific States.

A Valuable Suggestion.—The Panola *Star*, of Mississippi, has the following paragraph:

> "We wish to suggest the propriety of all slave owners taking some pains to correct a very false impression now prevailing among the negroes about the election of **Lincoln**. *It is generally believed by our slaves that they were to be free if Lincoln was elected*, or at least they think somehow or other they are to be benefited by his election. We do not recommend it, but suggest for the consideration of the better judgment of our fellow-citizens whether it would not be best to tell them that the election of **Lincoln** had nothing in the world to do with them or their freedom, but has reference to the question of making new Slave States; *that nothing has been done or will be done to change their condition, by Mr. Lincoln or anybody else*, and that all the talk they hear about the Slavery question cannot, in any way, free them."

This hits the heart of the peril that now overhangs the Union and the Southern States. The great mass of the Southern people,—free men as well as slaves,—have been led to believe that Mr. **Lincoln**'s election involves the abolition of Slavery. It is that belief which has raised them to their present pitch of excitement,—which has driven the whole Southern population to the verge of disunion and which threatens now, under the lead of remorseless political leaders, to plunge them into certain and remediless ruin. The Panola *Star* sees the real nature of the difficulty and suggests the plain and palpable remedy.

If the journals of the South would act boldly and promptly on this suggestion, they would do more to avert the dangers of disunion, and restore peace and prosperity to the country than can be done in Congress or throughout the North. But there is no reason to hope that they will do so. It has been the policy of the conspirators against the Union to muzzle the Southern Press by the terrors of mob-law;—and no journal anywhere in the Southern States could enter upon the task which the *Star* suggests, without falling under the suspicion of being treacherous to the South. During the French revolution any person who dared to breathe a word against the dominant faction, was hung for the new crime of *incivisme*. This portion of the French Code of Terror—as well as some others—has been imported into several of the Southern States and adopted as the supreme law, instead of the Constitution of the United States.

Ultimatum of the South.—We referred some days since to the letter of Hon. **Albert Rust**, of Arkansas, in which he urged that the South should demand, as an *ultimatum*, an amendment of the Constitution, forbidding any *State* to abolish Slavery. A writer in the St. Louis *Republican* makes the following comment on the *second* of Mr. **Crittenden**'s proposed amendments, which, he says, "falls short of the mark." It is as follows:

> "'Congress shall have no power to abolish Slavery in the States permitting Slavery,' (to which should be added:) and any State permitting Slavery now, or hereafter, *shall have no power to abolish Slavery*, or to legislate so as to affect the institution, except for the purposes of protection, *without the consent, in due form of law, of all the States at the time permitting Slavery*."

We do not infer from this that the South as a body will be content with nothing that falls short of it. We copy it because of the evidence it affords that the fear of emancipation *by some of the Southern States* themselves, is really the motive of the disunion movement in the minds of many of the ultra Pro-Slavery men in the South. The same sentiment was expressed by Southern men previous to the election. They said that they apprehended no interference with Slavery in the Southern States from a Republican President:—what they did fear was that the election of a Republican, and the tendency of his Administration, would encourage ideas of emancipation in the Southern States themselves.

This is a danger against which they wish the Federal Government and the North to interpose. Few of them propose amendments having this object, so openly and frankly as the writers we have quoted. But they all look in that direction. If they can secure a clear and distinct recognition of the *property-right* in slaves, by the Federal Constitution, they can easily accomplish the rest,—for that will draw everything else in its train.

Flight of a Great Criminal.

The report that Secretary **Floyd** has attempted to screen himself from the consequences of his official crimes by retiring from the Cabinet, will strike no one with astonishment;—but that the President should accept the resignation in due official form, is something which appears almost incredible. The ceremony of accepting a resignation is one only due to officers who have faithfully discharged their trusts. It is, to a certain extent, an indorsement of their characters, and is seldom performed in the ordinary course without expressions of regret for "unavoidable differences of opinion," or some other of those circumlocution-phrases in which official chicanery delights.

But the officer who has proved false to his trust, or who is suspected and accused, with strong *prima facie* evidence against him, of complicity in schemes involving both plunder and treason,—can surely have no claim to any such complimentary exit from his duties. If in the army, he should be at once arrested and a court-martial ordered to try his case and punish him if guilty;—if in the Cabinet, he should be impeached, and, if convicted, held amenable to the full disqualifications and other penalties prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States. Suppose that the late Postmaster of this City had offered to resign when the deficiency was discovered in his accounts, and that Mr. **Buchanan** had accepted his resignation, as a bar to other proceedings, in a letter regretting the "unavoidable discrepancy between the amounts in the Post-office vaults of New-York and the balance due, at Washington,"—what would have been the judgment of the public on such a proceeding?

And yet, as between a simple deficiency in the accounts of a Postmaster, and the complicity of a Cabinet officer with multitudinous hordes of plundering contractors and abstracting clerks—further aggravated, as in **Floyd**'s case, by the misuse of his position to place arms in the hands of traitors with whom he appears to have long been acting in guilty league—what comparison of responsibility can be instituted? Certainly in Mr. **Floyd**'s capacity as a Cabinet officer, the President should have refused to accept his resignation, on the ground that sufficient facts had already been made public to justify Congress in his impeachment; while in the other aspect of this case there can assuredly be no equity in holding Mr. **Russell** under lock and key for trial, unless Mr. **Floyd** be given a cell beside him as his partner in the offence of constructive larceny. The guilt of **Russell** was merely the result of a desire for gain, while that of **Floyd** possesses all the same features of criminality, with the aggravation of having abused his high position and proved recreant to his oath of office, both in its pecuniary and political aspects.

In the letter written by Secretary **Floyd** to Speaker **Pennington**, which we publish in this morning's Times, it will be observed that no allusion whatever is made to the theft of $870,000 from the Department of the Interior—the whole document confining itself to an insolent justification of the Secretary's course in giving those acceptances, to meet which the theft was found necessary; and to a laudation, absolutely fulsome, by Mr. **Floyd** of his own management of the War Department. It is a fearful thing to realize, that more than sixty millions of the public money have been disbursed within the last four years under the immediate orders and private arrangements of this most remarkable financier, assisted by such veteran lieutenants as **Richard Schell**, and the other sharers in the plunder of Willett's Point, Fort Snelling, and the contracts for supplies to the Utah army.

We hold that Congress will be false to its most solemn and imperative trust, if it fail to put forth every effort in its power to bring this bold, bad and domineering offender to justice. The mercy of oblivion is too much to ask for one who appears guilty of such complex and heinous offences against the country; while, on the other hand, if there be any possible manner in which Mr. **Floyd** can disprove or even mitigate the revolting features presented by his official career in its present aspect, our honor as a nation demands that we should use every effort to clear the escutcheon of our Government from any suspicion of having harbored a Cabinet officer so utterly devoid of principle. For these reasons, and for the reason that we believe Mr. **Floyd** to have leagued himself with traitors in plots for the overthrow of the Union, we insist that Congress shall at once exert itself to hold him to all the responsibilities of his present position.

Judicial Salaries.

On last Wednesday Supervisor **Purdy** allowed himself to be made the medium of certain outside parties who are in favor of adding one thousand dollars a year each to the future salaries of **George G. Barnard**, Judge of the Supreme Court, **James W. White**, Judge of the Superior Court, and **Edward C. West**, Surrogate. The resolution to this effect, introduced by Mr. **Purdy**, comes up for action to-day, and must be immediately decided one way or other,—the Constitution providing that no Judges or Surrogates, holding office, shall have their salaries increased during their term of service. Mr. **Barnard**'s elective term as Recorder expires to-day, as does also the term of Judge **White**, under Gov. **Morgan**'s appointment, and the first term of Mr. **West**, as surrogate. It is, therefore, "now or never" with the Supervisors, for if they wait until to-morrow, when all three gentlemen named will be sworn in for their new terms, the increase of salary voted would be unconstitutional and of no effect. Why Judge **Barnard**, the youngest Judge of the Supreme Court, should be given $6,000 a year, while all his elder associates on the Bench can receive only $5,000, is not exactly clear; nor can we see any good public reason why Judge **White** should be allowed one-fifth more pay than the other Judges of the Superior Court.

That a majority of the Democratic members of the Board of Supervisors should be willing to increase the salary of one Republican Judge, in order to have the salaries of two Democratic Judicial officers raised in a like manner, we can quite readily understand; but it rather surprises us, we confess, to see the boasted "one honest man" of Tammany Hall—the "Watch-dog of the County Funds," the "Old War-horse of Democracy," as Mr. **Purdy** has been called, taking part in such a scheme. We suspect that he must have been grossly imposed upon by some of the lobby-harpies who earn their livings by attending to such pecuniary jobs; and we are not without hope that when his eyes have been opened, he will oppose this measure as vigorously as he has, up to this point, advocated its passage. It is said that Supervisors **Stewart** and **Little**, on the Republican side, have been won over to sustain this voting away of the public money—Mr. **Stewart** being misled by an offer on the part of certain Democratic members, headed by **Wm. M. Tweed**, to elect him next President of the Board. We trust these gentlemen will reconsider their action. It cannot be worthy of the Judiciary or its dignity, to combine together for the purpose of securing to-day by a snap-judgment an increase of emoluments which would be unconstitutional and void if voted to-morrow.

The Trouble with our Southern Brethren and What will Cure it.

The Southern secession movement has already had good effects. It has given us a new view of Southern character, while the recent *overt act* is enabling us to measure more accurately the means and plans of the Secessionists, the magnitude of the difficulties involved, and the manner in which they are to be encountered.

In the whole controversy which has resulted in secession, we at the North have acted on the idea that similar arguments and considerations would have very nearly the same influence, whether addressed to Northern or Southern individuals or audiences. Never was a greater mistake, for the reason that the people of the two sections get their convictions and ideas through sources entirely different. If, for example, it were proposed by the people of New-York, or Boston, that they should attack, or invite an attack from the naval forces of England or France, they would compare their means of attack and resistance with those of the Power to be assailed; and if there were a manifest inferiority on their part, either in number of vessels or weight of guns, or the number and discipline of the forces brought into action, they would, till these conditions were reversed, accept defeat as the probable, if not inevitable alternative, and wisely put off the collision till they were superior in everything upon which success might depend. In other words, they would always maintain a proper relation between their plans and means. So in commercial affairs and industrial pursuits. If at the North, we were without a particular kind of trade, and had not a ship nor a sailor adapted to it, we should accept such a fact as evidence of the want of faculty on our part for its successful prosecution. Nor should we infer success, nor count upon a complete change in all our material interests, simply from a change in our political relations; nor act upon the idea that an event we *desire* is certain to happen, because we desire it. Our convictions are the result of our training, which has taught us that everything valuable is expensive in proportion; and that all excellence is the result of patient toil, which can never for a moment be remitted without loss of position and power. Our logic is the logic of life—the logic of experience, consequently of wisdom and success. We are not boastful, because we have been taught how difficult success is. In all hazardous matters, with all the training experience has given us, with precedents that, perhaps, should inspire confidence, we admit defeat as very probable, even when every condition concurs from which success may be reasonably inferred.

The reverse of this picture is a confidence of success, which is extravagant just in proportion as those who cherish it are incapable. Everything is simple to him who has never accomplished anything. With such, to do is as easy as to wish. Boastfulness is always in direct ratio to incompetency. Such a person is not to be reasoned with, because in his entire ignorance of them, he assumes in his favor all the qualities upon which success is based. If you ask a Southerner why he has not ships and sailors, he tells you that it is all owing to the oppressions of the Government. So with manufactures, commerce, and with all material progress. The Government has enriched the North and reduced the South to beggary. Destroy this Government, and the South will immediately rival and eclipse the world. Its destruction is urged, consequently, as the true means of the disenthralment of the South, and of unlimited progress in power and wealth. Dissolution and disorder are to result in railroads, manufactories, naval and military armaments on a vast scale, population, wealth and power; not one of which has the South been able to develop in the Union, which has protected persons and property, given every encouragement to commercial and manufacturing enterprise, and to industry and ingenuity its greatest scope, relieved from almost every burden that oppresses it in other countries.

The case of the South is, consequently, past surgery in the forum of argument or reason. In such they are children, with whom the demolition of a giant one hundred feet high is an easy and pleasant pastime. They measure the extent of their faculties by their wishes and necessities. They can come to a realizing sense of things only as we have—through long and painful experience. Nothing in the world can now save them from such experience; nor is it best, perhaps, that it should be averted. To appeals to common sense, or to standards recognized by mankind, they are as deaf as madmen. No assumption is too monstrous to be uttered with all apparent sincerity, nor any extravagance of prediction that is not fully believed. For a time we stood confounded because we could not comprehend the degree of difference which prevailed between our ideas and theirs. Professed Union-savers were as much astonished as ourselves at this, to them, new *rôle* of their friends,—faithlessness, arrogance, and unbounded impudence of assumption. It was clear to all that we had to deal with overgrown and spoilt children, who spurn all obligations when disagreeable to them, who despise all reasonable precedent and counsel, and who can be sobered by only one schoolmaster—that of experience in the rugged road of life.

To a person unacquainted with the peculiarities of our Southern brethren, it has been incredible how they could act with such assurance, coupled as it is with utter helplessness. Almost every man in Charleston believes that, with secession, that city is to change places with New-York. That every ship and soldier sent against them would instantly range themselves on their side; that with labor doomed to perpetual blindness, every achievement of industry and skill is to grace their State; that without a ship or sailor the South is to be the first maritime power of the world; and that they are to exact tribute and homage from all Christendom, through the marvelous virtues of their great staple—*cotton*.

The career upon which they are entering is the only thing that can release them from their delusions. Already has the moral as well as the common sense of mankind spoken in words of ridicule and contempt. Our Government is dealing more lightly, very probably through the treachery of our Chief Executive. With an efficient and honest one, we hardly need do otherwise. With such a President, a simple decree from Washington that Charleston was in a state of blockade, or that no clearances to or from it would be granted, not a vessel would presume to enter the port from any quarter. A mandate, without the movement of a single ship or soldier, would be sufficient to close every Southern port. No merchant would run the risk of having his ship or cargo confiscated. Were the political power wielded by a firm and resolute hand, a moral force only would have to be exerted to deprive the Cotton States of the very means of existence. They can exert no power off their own soil. Every thing they produce, and a very considerable portion of all they consume, has to float on the sea, which we command. The South cannot put a vessel afloat, nor could it keep one afloat six months should we divide our navy with them.

In the mean time, as secession is impossible, the overt act was a fortunate event, as it put the South at once on their probation. Without the firing of a gun or the movement of a soldier have they suffered the most fatal of all defeats—a moral one. The moment they broke with the North, England and France were to vie in their efforts to stand first in the graces of the new nation. Ships were to fly across the ocean freighted with gold to be exchanged for its precious products. Ships have come freighted with gold, but every penny of it comes to our own port. They come freighted, too, with the most emphatic expressions of disapprobation and disgust of the principles which are to lie at the foundations of the new Confederacy. Direct trade is not yet inaugurated, nor is it likely to seek a State or a people that deny the binding force of all legal ties. King Cotton is dethroned. The greater the mischief they excite, the more their staple falls in price. The South are thus wasting the little means they have. They are without money, and without credit in any market in the world. They must produce and sell their cotton or starve. However they expend the proceeds, these must all come North; if not to buy food, clothing and luxuries, to buy powder and ball, and to fill their commissariat. If they choose to waste their means upon such things, they are the losers to a far greater extent than ourselves. When they experience the results that are palpable to a man with half an eye, and not before, we may expect some reason in their conduct.

The Trust Funds and the Department of the Interior.—When President **Pierce** and his Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior made their last reports to Congress, the various Indian Trust funds consisted of the following:

Description.	Value.
1. United States Annuities, terminable	$11,754,000
2. United States 5 per cent. Annuities, perpetual	7,003,000
3. Chickasaw National Fund, in State and Federal Securities with Sec. of Treas.	1,382,000
4. Stocks in Trust with Sec. Interior for various Indian Tribes	2,028,000
Total Annuities and Trust Liabilities	$22,167,000

These items had remained substantially the same since the incoming of that Administration. No changes had been made in the State or United States funds in the third and fourth lines, by either Secretary, except in one or two instances where, as in the case of $100,000 Ohio stock, the debt had matured and been paid off.

During the first year of Mr. **Buchanan**, with Mr. **Thompson** as his Secretary of the Interior, it was no secret in Wall-street that the Indian Trust Department was a rich mine for the railway contractors and other holders of the heavy sums of Missouri State stock, then being created by that young State much faster than the open Stock market could conveniently be made to absorb them. It was not suspected, until the recent development, that the native State of Mr. **Thompson**, North Carolina, participated largely in the same way, nor that Mr. Senator **Yulee**, of Florida, had also found a resting place for a good round sum of his Railway Bonds, indorsed, or in some way guaranteed by the State of Florida, whose Territorial Debt of $2,000,000 had been repudiated to the scandal of United States credit abroad.

Our own information, or the fair inference drawn from it, at the time was, that the Interior Department, to facilitate the partisan accommodations referred to, had converted the United States Stock held for the Indian Trust, or else, part of the large sums in limited and perpetual United States annuities, into these Stocks. But we now find, on close scrutiny of the public documents of 1857–58, that the money was drawn from the Treasury, on account of certain Indian treaties, concluded by the previous Administration, (the principal one with the Delawares, May 6, 1854,) by which it was stipulated that the proceeds of certain lands should go to these tribes.

We are free to confess, therefore, that we were mistaken as to the source of supply of the money which enabled the Department, during the hard year of 1857, to run up the item No. 8 from $2,028,000 to $3,502,000, and to maintain it at about this figure, until the last report of $3,449,000, which Mr. **Goddard Bailey**, the Secretary's clerk, certified in October last, stood, with some unimportant or minor changes specified, *the same as on the previous report*. That the fraud of abstracting $870,000 of State Stocks, was then and had been for several months going on, is now notorious. The Secretary had not counted the Bonds in the Trust Bureau, nor caused his officials, other than Mr. **Goddard Bailey**, to verify the amount and security of the fund. And this subordinate, knowing that his chief had been accommodating in the original selection of the new securities—Missouris and North Carolinas—he, (**Bailey**) in the obtuseness of his moral sense, and in his spirit of accommodation, went ahead of Mr. **Thompson**, whose known private wealth and standing forbid the idea of any more serious charge than that of partisanship in the original investment and gross carelessness in his charge over it.

That we may not seem to misstate the nature of the increase of this Indian Fund, with money drawn from the Treasury, about the incoming of the present Administration, we annex the table of investments, under item No. 4, as we find it in the reports of December, 1856, and December, 1858, in the latter of which it is stated that the changes within the year were confined to the payment and reinvestment of $12,000 Tennessee, 50,000 Illinois and $25,000 New-York stock; so that it seems that during the intermediate year 1857 about a million and a half of dollars had been originally invested:

NO. 4 INDIAN TRUST—INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Stocks.	1856.	1857.	Increase.
United States	$251,000	$251,000	——
Virginia	797,000	797,000	——
Maryland	173,000	131,000	——
Kentucky	183,000	183,000	——
Missouri	161,000	548,000	$387,000
Tennessee	395,000	413,000	18,000
Indiana	68,000	70,000	2,000
North Carolina	——	562,000	562,000
Florida	——	132,000	132,000
South Carolina	——	125,000	125,000
Ohio	——	150,000	150,000
Louisiana	——	37,000	37,000
Pennsylvania	——	96,000	96,000
Georgia and Arkansas	——	7,000	7,000
Total	$2,028,000	$3,502,000	$1,516,000
Less decrease in Maryland			42,000
Increase			$1,474,000

The Government and the Public Credit.—As a matter of course, the Washington *Constitution* exults in the low point to which the credit of the Federal Government has fallen, as shown by what it styles, correctly enough, the "humiliating failure" of the proposed five-million loan. A newspaper which directs all its efforts and its influence to the encouragement of disunion, naturally rejoices in every blow inflicted upon the credit and honor of the Federal Government. It begins to see fruit from the seed it has been so industriously sowing. It begins to perceive that its assaults upon Union men—its denunciations of every man, North and South, who ventures to say a syllable in support of the Constitution—its malignant misrepresentations of the incoming Administration—its encouragement of secession—its applause of every blow struck at the Union—its "regret" that the Federal authorities still hold possession of the Federal forts, and all its other labors for the overthrow of the Union, are beginning to take effect.

The people are in no danger of mistaking the real cause of the depreciation of the public credit. Something of it is due to the secession movement,—but much more to the treasonable encouragement which that movement receives from the Federal Government. A prominent merchant of this City was asked ten days ago, what would be the effect of the President's sending reinforcements to Charleston. His reply was, that the *first* effect would be to secure the taking of the loan at a low rate of interest. The great thing lacking now is confidence in the *intentions* of the Administration. It is not simply that its measures are inefficient and vacillating:—that it acts unwisely and without vigor;—but the suspicion is universal that it is acting *treacherously*,—that its intention is to make disunion successful. Whatever should correct this misapprehension, if it be one, would at once restore the credit of the Government. Business embarrassments would still exist, and there would be more difficulty in negotiating Government loans than has hitherto been encountered. But we should have no such exhibitions as that which has given the *Constitution* cause for exultation, and everybody else ground for mortification and regret.

Reported Aid for Capt. Montgomery.

St. Louis, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1860.

The *Republican* announces the receipt of a letter, dated Chicago, the 13th inst., addressed to the commandant of the United States Arsenal at St. Louis, which details the proceedings of a Republican meeting for the purpose of aiding the Kansas sufferers. It then gives an account of a secret meeting of ten persons, during which a Committee of three was called on to report what assistance had been sent to Capt. **Montgomery**, and what had been done at St. Louis. The plan developed was to take possession of the United States Arsenal at St. Louis, and also of Jefferson Barracks, and remove all the property to Kansas. The Committee reported that five thousand dollars' worth of arms had been sent to Capt. **Montgomery**, and that $10,000 had been deposited for him with the Committee at St. Louis; also, that the movements at St. Louis had been delayed on account of there being about to be sent from three to five hundred guns from Kentucky for repairs—a fact of which no one was supposed to have any knowledge—and that this would make quite an addition to their stock if captured. The letter says the Committee expected to have the assistance of a large number of Germans residing in the neighborhood of the St. Louis arsenal, and most of the workmen employed in the arsenal, and also that one hundred men are to be sent from Chicago to assist in the enterprise. Many other details are given, disclosing great familiarity with the internal arrangements of the St. Louis arsenal.

Incendiary Fires in Bridgeport, Conn.

Bridgeport, Conn., Saturday, Dec. 29.

A fire was discovered about 1 o'clock this morning, in **Bassa**' building, corner of Water and Gilbert streets, in a room occupied by **J. J. Dunlop** as a hoop skirt factory. **Bassa**' foundry was considerably damaged. His loss on stock and building is about $3,500, for which he is insured. **Dunlop**'s loss is about $1,500, and he is also insured.

About 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the china, glass and crockery store of **Booth, Peck & Barlow**, Nos. 7 and 9 Wall-street. The building and contents were entirely destroyed. Loss, $50,000; of which $40,000 is insured. **Wilmot**'s stove store was also burned. Loss, $6,000; insured $4,000. The surrounding buildings were also somewhat damaged, with their contents.

Both fires were the work of an incendiary.

Loss of the British Ship Emperor.

Boston, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The British ship *Emperor*, of London, **Mowlbur**, from St. Johns for Penarth Roads, with a cargo of deals, sprung a leak on the 17th inst., and bore up for Boston. This morning she ran ashore on Schooner Bars, Chatham, and filled. The crew left in boats, stood out to sea on account of surf on the beach. The Captain stayed by the ship, and was taken off this afternoon by a life-boat. The vessel is probably a total loss.

Fires in Boston.

Boston, Sunday, Dec. 30.

Building Nos. 41, 43 and 46 Kingston-street, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. **Geo. H. Fox & Co.**, machinists, lose $4,000, and other occupants $2,000. Total loss, $8,000.

The Suffolk Lead Works were damaged by fire, to-day, to the amount of $10,000.

The Great Western Railway.

Hamilton, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 29.

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday amounted to $34,600, being an increase of $500 over the corresponding week of last year.

The Steamship Matanzas.

Norfolk, Saturday, Dec. 29.

The steamship *Matanzas*, from Matanzas, for New-York, has put into this port for coal. She has experienced a severe and continued gale of wind.

The Bohemian Outward Bound.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 29.

The steamship *Bohemian* sailed at half-past three o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

Some of the Arkansas papers circulate a rumor that a Methodist preacher, who persisted in disseminating Abolition doctrines had been hung near Osceola.

THE MUTINEERS OF THE STAG-HOUND.

Arrival of the Clipper-Ship Hussar, having on Board the Mutineers and the Murderer of the Second Officer of the Stag-Hound.

The clipper-ship *Hussar*, of New-Bedford, Capt. HOWLAND, arrived, last evening, from Batavia and Padang, having on board twenty-four prisoners, "the mutineers of ship *Stag-hound*," among whom is JAMES MORRIS, who, in an affray on board, stabbed the second officer, son of Capt. HUSSEY, of the *Stag-Hound*, which terminated in his death, after lingering nine days in great agony. He also stabbed the first officer, but the injuries were slight, and he recovered.

The *Hussar*, upon arriving at Quarantine, was boarded by the Harbor Police-boat No. 9, Coxswain ABRAHAM VANDERZEE, and Officers SWAIN, MATHEWS and STACK, who immediately took possession of the prisoners; and, upon anchoring off the Battery, the steam-tug (*Portland*) having the vessel in tow was sent to the City for a reinforcement, when Sergeant BOWERS, of the Harbor Police, with a *posse* of twenty men, proceeded to the vessel, when Capt. HOWLAND delivered the prisoners. Sergeant BOWERS, having secured them, sent them on board the tug, and in a short time they were all safely lodged in the First Precinct Station-house. Sergeant BOWERS is entitled to great credit for his prompt exertions to tranfer the prisoners from their ship-prison to the shore, and fo the orderly discipline exhibited amongst his men.

The prisoner MORRIS is a low, thick set man, about 27 years of age, sandy complexion, moustaches and imperial, intelligent and communicative. He states that he was badly treated during the passage, as well as the rest of the crew, but always obeyed orders as given by the officers; and gives the following account of the unfortunate occurrence. The ship having a cargo of 400 Coolies, it was necessary to keep a strict watch upon them, as they (the Coolies) would, and in many cases do, raise and endeavor to take possession of the vessel, upon finding that they are deceived, which occurred upon this occasion. The hatches being open for ventilation, the Coolies took advantage, and rose *en masse*, and endeavored to take possession of the ship. The crew, foremost among whom was MORRIS, made an onslaught upon them, and after killing a number of them, and driving others into the sea, succeeded in getting the remainder below.

The exertions (says MORRIS) of the crew resulted in the preservation of the ship, its officers and crew. But subsequently he was ill-treated and abused for not making more efforts than he had to suppress the outbreak, and upon the occasion of the fatal encounter was crossing the bridge (about three feet wide) leading from the poop to the main deck house, when the second officer, Mr. HUSSEY, the deceased, called him some hard names, to which he made a reply. HUSSEY then seized a large bucket and knocked him down. After recovering from the blow and while under great excitement, he drew his sheath knife, which was at his side, and plunged it into HUSSEY's abdomen. He (HUSSEY) then ran to the cabin, but scarcely had he left the bridge when the first officer made an attack upon him, when he also stabbed him. The entire crew upon hearing of the occurrence refused duty, and without making any resistance, were imprisoned. They have (twenty-four men) been nine months now in prison.

The following is a list of the prisoners on board of the *Hussar*: Constant Ricard, Albert Blackman, Jas. Wilson, Alfred Gregory, Robert Knight, John Purvis, John Gileson, Wm. Adams, Thomas Ryan, alias Thomas Dremantto, Edward Green, Jerome Leavitt, Geo. Case, H. W. Rochdale, John Wilson, John Roberts, John Johnston, Henry Lewis, H. Adams, John Smith, James Morris, Domingo Antonio, Edward Whitehouse, Charles Watson, Wm. Adolph.

New Restaurant and Lunch Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.—J. H. BAKER has just opened his new restaurant and lunch room, in the new building, No. 125 Grand-st., one door East of Broadway, and adjoining Singer's Sewing Machine establishment. Every article in the eating department will be SERVED UP IN THE BEST STYLE, and will be of THE BEST our markets produce. A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY is connected with the above, where at all times can be found CAKES, PIES, FANCY CAKES, &c., &c.; thus combining two distinct departments in one.

J. H. BAKER,
No. 125 Grand-st., and No. 34 John-st.

Holiday Present.

A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.

Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Holidays.—The best place to purchase a PURE article of Candy, Sugar-plums, &c., &c., is at the Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE, and free from all adulteration. Established in 1806, it has for more than fifty years been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures. RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand; but our advice is to call early and get supplied.

FANCY BOXES, CORNETS, SACS, &c.,
suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Presents for New Year's.

A beautiful and choice selection of French Fancy Boxes filled with Confectionery, sacs, bags, rouleaux, corvets, baskets, and a large assortment of burr-baskets, watch-cases, pin-cushions, napkin-rings, picture-frames, &c., for sale, at TAYLOR'S SALOON, Broadway, corner of Franklin st.

At Retail until the 31st of December.

WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.

Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half-Hose, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of Traveling Shirts and heavy knit wool Jackets, the best article made for out-door and skating exercise.

Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Important to Ale Drinkers.—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gauls' Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amsdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

Steele's Patent Feather Brushes.

300 varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dusters, cornice dusters, picture and mirror dusters, piano dusters, &c. Elegant styles of parlor dusters for New-Year's presents. STEELE & CO.,
No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

Mrs. E. Simpson, No. 495 Broadway, having unequaled facilities for making Ladies' and Children's Dresses, Bedding, Embroidering, Quilting, &c., in the best style and on short notice, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the ladies of New-York and vicinity.

Baby-Tender.—Parents should examine Dr. BROWN'S PATENT SPRING BABY-TENDER—a new and admirable article of BABY and NURSERY furniture; it is an unequaled Holiday Present for mothers and children. Call at No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Scarf Pins, fine Gold and Coral only $1 each gold and silver thimbles, pins, watches, jewely, &c. Pins, watches, jewelry and musical instruments repaired by experienced workmen, at MORRISON'S Jewelry Store, No 305 Hudson-st.

Heisery,
Undergarments,
And Men's Furnishing Goods,
At A. RANKIN & CO.'S,
No. 96 Bowery.

Hats, Caps, and Furs,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
In all their Varieties.
KELLOGG,
No. 381 Canal-st.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the Old 15th-st. Distillery, established in 1832. No. 255 West 15th-st.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
Finkle and Lyon's Sewing Machines
At reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted.
538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies' Wine for Holidays.—SPEER'S Wine of Elder, four years old, pure, not intoxicating, but a valuable tonic for family use; excellent for females and invalids. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., and other druggists.

Ringwood or White Knitted Woolen Gloves at LEARY & CO.'S Successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, leaders and introducers of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

New-Year Urns!! Last Day!!

☞ Newest patterns. Best silver plate. Lowest prices. For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by
LUCIUS HART.

Overcoats for the Holidays.
At Panic prices—from $5 to $26.
At Messrs. GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Clothing Warehouses, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Visiting Cards for New-Year Calls—(Tinted and plain,) printed from engraved plates, at one hour's notice, at EVERDELL'S Old Store, No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra-fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Holiday Clothing
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

We have determined to close out the balance of our Winter stock at

A DEDUCTION OF
10 PER CENT.
BELOW MARKED PRICES.
SMITH BROTHERS,
Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

A. Rumrill & Co.,
NO. 264 BROADWAY.

The right kind of a Present for the HOLIDAYS.

One of those fine-adjusted and Chronometrically-rated three-quarter plate American Watches, of the new series, made by the

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
OF WALTHAM, MASS.
THE FINEST AND MOST DURABLE TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE.

For sale, until Jan. 1, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by

A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 Broadway.

Santa Claus Warerooms!!
No. 232 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Plated Spoons....................50 cents to $1 50 per set.
Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces..........$20; worth $30 per set.
Plated Casters, 6 cut bottles......................$2 50 to $14.
Urns, Trays, Cake Baskets, Wine Casters, etc.
China Dining Plates......................$1 to $2 per dozen.
Decorated Dining Sets, 188 pieces......$40 to $175 per set.
Gold Bound Tea-sets, 44 pieces......................$5 per set.
RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE, No. 232 Bleecker-st.

New-Year's Tables
AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway.

Orders may now be left for refreshments for New-Year's Tables, delivered in any part of New-York or Brooklyn. Cakes, Pyramids, Boned Turkeys, Chicken Salads, Jellies, Mottoes, Pickled Oysters, &c., all of the best quality and at reasonable prices.

New-Years' Tables
FURNISHED COMPLETE,
At No. 125 Grand-st., and No. 34 John-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

ARCHER—SERGEANT.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Dr. Weston, Hon. WM. R. ARCHER, of Illinois, to HENRIETTA E. ARCHER, youngest daughter of Col. A. Sergeant, of New-York.

☞ Pike County *Democrat* please copy.

GIRAUD—BULLOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Dec. 30, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Geo. E. THRALL, Rector, Mr. FREDERIC GIRAUD to Miss ELIZABETH BULLOCK, all of Brooklyn.

HALLETT—MARSTON.—In Spring Hill, Mobile County, Ala., at the residence of her father, on Thursday, Dec. 20, by Rev. J. S. Shipman, ROBERT W. HALLETT, son of the late William R. Hallett, Esq., of Mobile, to MARY DARRINGTON, only daughter of Charles A. Marston, Esq.

DIED.

VANDERPOEL.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 27, JAMES MCBRIDE VANDERPOEL, eldest son of Aaron Vanderpoel, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Monday, 31st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 29, JOHN A., son of John A. and Elizabeth Taylor, aged 6 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 67 Bleecker-st.

EBELING.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 29, after a lingering illness, MARGARET, wife of Jno. C. Ebeling, a native of Holstein, Germany, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of John Knox Lodge, No. 36, A. P. A., are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 137 10th-av., corner of 15th st., at 1 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

LOCKLIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 29, Mr. JAMES LOCKLIN, a native of Liverpool, England, aged 81 years, 10 months and 14 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday), at 10 A. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, John Hill, No. 21 Renwick-st.

LIVERMORE.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 30, ARABELLA F., wife of Charles F. Livermore, and daughter of Wilson G. Hunt.

Notice of the funeral will be given in this evening's and to morrow morning's papers.

DOUGHTY.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Dec. 29, LETITIA DOUGHTY, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her sister, Sarah Brass, 118th st., between 3d and 4th avs., without further invitation. Funeral services in the Reformed Dutch Church, in that place.

CURTIS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 30, JOHN HENRY, only child of Bishop B. and the late Fanny Curtis, aged 2 years, 9 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Madison-st., corner of Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

ALBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 30, FANNING ALBERT, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his son, F. P. Albert, in Quincy-st., third door from Classon-av.

HICKS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 23, suddenly, ELIZA V. T. HICKS, in the 78th year of her age.

BUTTERFIELD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Dec. 29, of inflammation of the lungs, EDWIN LANGDON, youngest son of Edwin L. and Margaret Butterfield, in the 2d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his parents, No. 72 South 4th st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

KEENE.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Dec. 29, Mrs. MARGARET KEENE, widow.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 34 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, this day, (Monday,) 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

DANFORTH.—In Tarrytown, N. Y., on Saturday morning, Dec. 29, suddenly, WM. H. DANFORTH, formerly of Hartford, Conn., in the 47th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother, John W. Danforth, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Simon Shindler, Esq., Tarrytown, N. Y., this day, (Monday,) Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Chambers-st., at 11 o'clock A. M.

FORD.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 27, after a lingering illness, PHINEAS M. FORD, late of California.

☞ California papers please copy.

OAKLEY.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 29, WILLIAM HERBERT, youngest child of Lewis W. Oakley, M. D., in the 5th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, this day, (Monday,) 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SHERWOOD.—In Paterson, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 28, ELIZABETH T. SHERWOOD, daughter of Samuel S. and Elizabeth M. Sherwood, aged 1 year, 5 months and 26 days.

OBITUARY.—It is with the deepest feelings of regret that we notice the death of JAMES M. VANDERPOOL, the son of our old and much esteemed citizen, Judge Vanderpool.

The death of this young man, just entering upon the age of manhood, will cast a sorrow over a large circle of friends. His mildness and gentleness of character, combined with a mature and cultivated mind, made him much beloved, and we can truly say that,

"None knew him but to love him;
None named him but to praise."

But a Providence, whose wisdom is beyond human foresight, had called this gentle spirit to Himself; and disease, step by step, laid its hand upon him; yet he was ever meek and patient, ready to submit to the will of a Higher Power, and thus, through a long confiement, his friends found in his sick room a person ever hopeful and cheerful, and a companion in whose company it was a pleasure to be.

But the disease, which had for so long pursued, finally claimed him for its victim, and thus, with a meek reliance in its Saviour, his gentle spirit has departed, to find with him a refuge from every pain and care.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale.
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 619, Dec. 29, 1860.
55, 13, 58, 22, 30, 60, 26, 74, 24, 2, 3.
Class No. 620, Dec. 29, 1860.
62, 72, 43, 35, 61, 74, 48, 78, 31, 29, 73, 24, 56.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 29, 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fine brandies, wines and other liquors at retail at a great reduction in prices, delivered free of expense in the City.

MILLS' BOURBONIA WHISKY, MILLS' BOURBONIA WHISKY.
JOHN MILLS & CO., No. 14 Broadway, up stairs.

AROUSE! AROUSE!

TO DAY is the last chance, before New-Year's, to select from our exquisite stock of Stereoscopes and Views.

Not one in five hundred has any idea of the superiority of the assortment at No. 501. The cream of the European markets, in addition to our own well-known publications.

Don't let the

2ND OF JANUARY

Dawn on any of your friends without their being possessor of a Stereoscope and Views.

AWAKE! AWAKE!

Not one in five hundred knows what a Photographic Album is, and yet not one of the five hundred could help buying one on seeing the beautiful article just received from Paris, at No. 501.

THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION
FOR THE HOLIDAYS OF 1860
IS
ANTHONY'S,
No. 501 Broadway.
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
CARD PORTRAITS OF EMINENT PEOPLE.

DIAMONDS, &c.

BISHOP & REIN, IMPORTERS,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
BRANCH OF VICTOR BISHOP, NO. 23 MAIDEN LANE.

DIAMOND FULL SETS, from $2,000 to $5,000.
DIAMOND NECKLACES, BROOCHES, PINS, &c.
STONE CAMEO SETS, with Diamonds or Pearls.
WATCHES FROM JURGENSEN, COOPER, and all the best makers.
GOLD SETS, &c., just received from Paris, new styles.
CORAL JEWELRY, a splendid assortment.
FANS, OPERA GLASSES, &c., &c.

We import our own goods, and offer them at retail, at the very

LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.
BISHOP & REIN,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
Next to the Ladies' Entrance.
House in Paris, No. 58 Rue de la Verrerie.

LAST DAY.

MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1860.

Our elegant stock of
FINE JEWELRY
IS OFFERED
AT RETAIL
for one day more only.
G. R. DOWNING & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 19 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

HOLIDAY SUPPLIES.
CHOICE IMPORTATIONS of
WINES, BRANDIES, etc.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
BY THE CASE OR DEMIJOHN.

In order to reduce stock, and retain our employes the subscribers offer, on the above terms, selections in wood and glass of

SHERRY, MADEIRA, AND PORT WINES,
COGNAC BRANDIES, OLD HOLLANDS,
JAMAICA, AND ST. CROIX SPIRITS.

These goods are mostly of our own importations and of approved quality.

IN CHAMPAGNES, we have a large assortment of fine brands.

BOURBON, RYE, and MONONGAHELA WHISKIES received direct from the best distillers, including some very choice varieties.

Of BOTTLED GOODS we have the largest and best assortment in the country, including "OLD ROYAL HOLLANDS," "STADT HUIS SCHNAPPS," "PURE LONDON CORDIAL GIN," "AMBROSIAL" and "SADDLE BAG" WHISKIES, and assorted grades of BRANDIES, WINES, etc.

This is a rare opportunity to those living in this City and vicinity to supply themselves with fine goods and at low prices. B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway,
corner White-st.

SPLENDID
HOLIDAY PRESENT.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL DICTIONARY,
(Price, $6 50 at the Bookstores,)
WILL BE GIVEN
TO ANY PERSON
WHO WILL SEND,
Before the First of January,
THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS WITH $6 TO
THE INDEPENDENT.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
PUBLISHER,
No. 5 Beekman-st.,
NEW-YORK.

50 YEARS!
TRIAL AND J. FOX'S
CRACKERS TRIUMPHANT!

The best in the world, TRY THEM. Sold by all the principal grocers.

WHOLESALE AGENT,
A. A. ROBBINS,
No. 298 Greenwich-st., New-York.

DIAMONDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
At BISHOP & REIN'S,
Fifth-avenue Hotel.
Branch of VICTOR BISHOP, No. 23 Maiden-lane.
House in Paris, No. 58 rue de la Verrerie.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM, AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN EXPRESS TRAINS.

On an after Monday, Dec. 24, 1860, Express trains for Albany, connecting with New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroad, will start from and arrive at Tryon-row, near City Hall, New-York. Leave at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Cars also start from 26th-st. Station, at 7:20 A. M., 10:25 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points.

Pleasant rooms are provided for Passengers at City Hall Station.

JOHN BURCHILL,
Assistant Superintendent.

RELIEF FOR KANSAS.
TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, appointed a Committee to carry into effect the objects of a meeting of citizens held at the Cooper Institute, in this City, on the 12th inst., for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Kansas, would make the following representations: It is now made certain that the dearth of provisions in that Territory is likely to produce the most fatal consequences. The Winter grain, sown last Autumn, perished in consequence of the drought. The crops of Spring grain, the Indian corn, the buckwheat, the potatoes and other roots, on which the settlers depended to make up for this loss, in like manner utterly failed. In the pastures and mowing grounds the grass withered and died in early Summer under the heat. Multitudes, to the number, it is computed, of thirty thousand, have left the Territory to seek subsistence in the States; multitudes yet remain who have neither the means of emigrating, nor money to procure food from the region to the north and east of them, where the crops have been abundant. It is estimated that thirty thousand people are in this dreadful condition, many of whom, if not soon relieved, must literally die of starvation, and many more must perish by the diseases which accompany a famine. The people of the Western States have provided considerable quantities of grain for their relief, but money is wanting to convey these to their destination. There never was, in the judgment of the Committee, a case making a more urgent claim on the liberality of the public. It is to be hoped that every town and city of the State will join in this work of charity, and that collections will be made for the sufferers in all our churches.

Any donations in money intended for the relief of the sufferers may be sent to John E. Williams, Esq. President of the Metropolitan Bank, who has consented to act as our Treasurer, or to any other member of the committee. Any donations of another nature may be sent to the room of the committee, of the site of which the public will be duly informed.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1860.
WILLIAM C. BRYANT. R. H. McCURDY,
DANIEL LORD, THADDEUS HYATT,
MORRIS KETCHUM, GREENE C. BRONSON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, CHAS. W. ELLIOTT,
SETH B. HUNT, DANIEL DREW,
CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

☞ The Committee beg leave to state that the American Express Company have generously offered to deliver clothing directed to "Gen. Pomeroy, Atchison, K. T.," free of charge.

A NEW NOVEL,
BY
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
Entitled
THE PEARL OF ORR'S ISLAND,
A STORY OF
THE COAST OF MAINE.
Written expressly for
THE INDEPENDENT.

This new work, by the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," will appear in continuous numbers in

THE INDEPENDENT,

Beginning with the first week in the New Year. It will be copyrighted for the author's benefit, and will appear in no other newspaper or periodical but

THE INDEPENDENT.

A new volume of

THE INDEPENDENT

will begin with the beginning of the New Year. It is best to subscribe immediately. Price Two Dollars a year in advance, but worth ten times the money. Address

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
Publisher, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.

I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.

For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing House Square.

SPLENDID
HOLIDAY PRESENT.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL DICTIONARY
(Price, $6 50 at the Bookstores)
WILL BE GIVEN
TO ANY PERSON
WHO WILL SEND,
BEFORE THE FIRST OF JANUARY,
THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS WITH $6 TO
THE INDEPENDENT.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
PUBLISHER,
No. 5 Beekman-st.,
NEW-YORK.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
For making all kinds of
BREAD,
ROLLS,
PIES,
PASTRY,
CAKES, &c

Light, sweet and wholesome, more digestible and nutritious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, and will retain its moisture longer than by any other process.

See directions in each package for making loaf bread, buckwheat cakes, sponge cake, corn cake, cup cake, ladies' cake, Webster cake, Boston brown bread, dumplings, Chambers-st. cake, sponge cake, jumbles, election cake, soft sugar gingerbread, hard sugar gingerbread, silver cake, doughnuts, butter pudding, Johnny cake, gold cake, Japanese cake, apple pudding, Highland cake, Union cake, and every variety of pastry.

For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 199 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY GOODS,
Consisting of
Parian Vases and figures.
Bohemian Glass Toilet Bottles,
French, Fancy and Gilt articles for Etageres,
French Marble Clocks and Bronze Figures,
Opera Glasses,
Writing Desks and Dressing Cases,
Ladies' Leather Bags and Portfolios,
Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry,
Dominoes, Chessmen and Boards,
Fans, Purses, Cigar Cases, &c.,
For sale by
CARY, HOWARD, SANGER & CO.,
Nos. 105 and 107 Chambers-st.

SPLENDID
HOLIDAY PRESENT.
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED
PICTORIAL DICTIONARY,
(Price $6 50 at the Bookstores,)
WILL BE GIVEN
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BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY,
THREE NEW SUBSCRIBERS WITH $6 TO
THE INDEPENDENT.
JOSEPH H. RICHARDS,
PUBLISHER,
No. 5 Beekman-st.,
NEW-YORK.

WM. H. DEMING'S
PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER,

Finer this year than ever, is now being received by the Agent. For sale at reduced prices in cases of one doz. quarts and 2 doz. pints, barrels, and half barrels.
MARTIN H. ROBERTS, Sole Agent,
No. 103 Pearl st.

NO MORE DEATHS
FROM BURNING FLUID.
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,
NON-EXPLOSIVE,

Gives a strong and brilliant light, and can be used in all fluid lamps and gas generators, without danger from explosion.

For sale in any quantity
By the SAFETY FLUID CO.,
No. 246 Greenwich-st.

RAREY.—JOHN S. RAREY, WHOSE EUROPEAN success in taming and teaching the horse, is so well known to all Americans, has the honor to announce that he will give a practical exposition of his peculiar Art of Horsemanship, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 5, at Niblo's Garden, which has been especially engaged for this occasion.

Mr. RAREY, on this, his first appearance before the American Public, (his former demonstrations in this country having been of a private nature,) will endeavor to make this Exhibition as entertaining and instructive as have been his Lectures in Europe.

Referring to the numerous testimonials that have been awarded him by the Crowned Heads, Nobility, and Gentry of the Old World, he trusts that he may merit and receive the same favor at the hands of his countrymen.

This Lecture will commence at 3 o'clock, P. M.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
Of over $250,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

As the season is drawing to a close, and owing to the deranged state of financial matters, I have concluded to mark down my stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, and sell the same regardless of cost. Furnishing Goods and Children's Clothing in every variety, and will be sold in the same ratio.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The Largest Store in the City.

A PATENT HOUSE BROOM.
EASE AND ECONOMY COMBINED.
EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY ONE.
Manufactured by D. M SMITH, No. 99 Maiden-lane and sold by Grocers and Housefurnishers.
Agents wanted.

NATURAL FLOWERS FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—Orders received for splendid Bouquets and Baskets, by DAVID CLARKE, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW
AND
STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS
STOOD
THE TEST OF YEARS AND STILL
GROWS
MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY.
IT IS
PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
See what
OTHERS SAY OF IT.
A DISTINGUISHED ST. LOUIS PHYSICIAN
WRITES:

ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1860.

O. J. WOOD, Esq.: *Dear Sir:* Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative, after a trial of 5 years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you, or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.

Apparently, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald-head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I called to see you, personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New-York.

You are at liberty to publish this or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me, care Box No. 1,920, will be promptly answered.

Yours, truly,
JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WARREN SPRINGS, Perry Co., Penn., June 7, 1859.

Prof. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* I was induced more than a year ago to try your valuable Hair Restorative, for the purpose of cleansing my head of dandruff. I had suffered with it upon my head for years, and had never been able to get anything to do me any good in removing it, although I had tried many preparations, until I saw your advertisement in a Harrisburgh paper. Being there at the time, I called at Gross & Kunkle's drug-store, and bought a bottle, and now am prepared to recommend it to universal use, for it has completely removed all dandruff from my head, and an application once in two weeks keeps it free from any itching or other unpleasantness. I must also state that my hair had become quite white in places, and, by the use of your preparation, has been restored to its original color. I am now 50 years of age, and although I have used two bottles of the Restorative, no one has any knowledge of it, as I allow a few gray hairs to remain, in order to have my appearance comport with my age. My head is now of less trouble to me, in keeping it clean, &c., than at any time since I have been a child. I consider your preparation of great value, and, although I do not like to expose myself, I consider it my duty to say so. You can use this or any part of it in any shape you think proper, if it is worth anything to you.

Yours, &c.,
H. H. ETTER.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 30, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I here send you a statement that I think you are entitled to the benefit of. I am a resident of Bloomington, and have been for over thirty years. I am now over fifty years of age. For about twenty years past my hair has been turning considerably gray, and was almost entirely white and very stiff and unpliant. I had seen a number of certificates of the very wonderful effect of your Hair Restorative, but supposed there was more fiction than truth in them; but entertaining a strong desire to have my hair, if possible, restored to its original color and fineness, as it was in my younger days a beautiful black, I concluded I would make the experiment, commencing in a small way. I purchased one of your small bottles, at one dollar, and commenced using, following directions as nearly as I could. I soon discovered the dandruff removed, and my hair, that was falling off in large quantities, was considerably tightened, and a radical change taking place in the color. I have continued to use it, till I have used three of your small bottles and just begun on the fourth. I have now as pretty a head of dark brown, or light black hair as any man, or as I had in my youthful days, when a boy in the hills of Western Virginia. My head is entirely clear of dandruff, and the hair ceased entirely falling off and is as soft and fine, and feels as oily, as though it was just from the hands of a French champooer. Many of my acquaintances frequently say to me, "Butler, where did you get that fine wig?" I tell them it was the effects of your Restorative. It is almost impossible to convince them that it is the original hair of the same old gray head.

Yours, truly,
FREDERICK T. BUTLER,
Boomington, Monroe County, Ind.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has acquired a reputation from actual test and experiment which cannot be enhanced by newspaper puffs. In our own vicinity it has been extensively used, and we believe in every case with every desired result, and receives the universal indorsement of all who have tried it. We therefore recommend it as one of those few genuine *nostrums* which accomplishes all it professes, and all the bald and gray could desire.—*Columbia Spy.*

PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—In another column will be found an advertisement of this well-known and excellent preparation for restoring gray hair to its original color. The Hair Restorative also cures cutaneous eruptions, and prevents the hair falling off. We have seen many authentic testimonials in proof of these assertions, some of which are from gentlemen whom we have known for many years as persons of the most reliable character. Don't dye till you have tried this Restorative.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We are not in the habit of puffing every new discovery, for in nine cases of ten they are quack nostrums, but we take great pleasure in recommending Professor Wood's article to all whose hair is falling off or turning gray. Our well-known contributor, Finley Johnson, Esq., has experienced the benefit of its application, and joins with us in speaking of its virtues. Let all try it and bald heads will be as rare as snow in Summer.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Unlike most specifics, this is proved, by unimpeachable evidence, to possess great efficacy as a restorer of the hair to its pristine vigor. Where the head had become almost bald because of sickness, the use of this article has produced a beautiful growth of thick, glossy hair. It is therefore a valuable preparation for all classes. Its ingredients are such as to effectually eradicate dandruff and other impurities, which operate so injuriously to the hair. It also has curative properties of another description. In many cases pimples and other disfigurements of the skin disappear wherever it is used. There is no hazard attaching to the trial of this remedy, and its effects can only be beneficial, as the compound, if it does not cause a manifest improvement, is incapable of doing harm, as its component elements are perfectly innocuous.—*Boston Transcript, April 23, 1859.*

A GENUINE BOON.—In our capacity as conductor of a public journal, we are called upon to advertise the cure-alls of the day, each of which claims to be unadulterated in its composition and infallible in its curative effects, with what justice we leave our readers to determine. In one instance, however—Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative—we are so well assured of the notable qualities of the article, that we give it our indorsement as all that its inventor and vendor claims it to be. Its effect upon a falling head of hair is universally known to be magical. Like lime or guano on exhausted land, it brings its crop wherever applied. Our own thatch is fortunately heavy, but we advise our friends with sparsely-growing hair to try the Restorative.—*Columbia Spy.*

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500 EMBROIDERED SETS, ONLY 75 CENTS THE SET.
1,000 EMBROIDERED SETS, AT $1 00 THE SET.
500 EMBROIDERED SETS, AT $1 50 THE SET.
600 EMBROIDERED SETS, AT $2 25 THE SET.
150 EMBROIDERED SETS, AT $3 00 THE SET.
1,000 HANDSOMELY TRIMMED EMBROIDERED SETS,
In boxes, from $3 to $10 each.
All greatly below their value, to close stock.

1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

ELEGANT NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS,
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
REAL POINT LACE SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,
Scarfs, Sets, Collars, Handkerchiefs.
ELEGANT BRIDAL TROSSEAUS.
SUPERB EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
Richly Trimmed with Point and Valenciennes Lace.
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
800 ELEGANT CLOTH CLOA[illegible]
Only $15 each, (value $25.)
500 DITTO, FROM $20 TO $30 EACH,
Equally low in price.
Also an assortment of plain and embroidered
VELVET AND SILK CLOAKS,
At very low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
SILKS,
At 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s. and 8s. per yard.
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
Only $15 and $18 each.
EXTRA RICH FLOUNCED VELVET ROBES,
Only $35 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

ALEXANDER'S
CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
EMBROIDERED IN COLORS,
Just received, FOR NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DAMAGED LINEN DIAPER, TABLE DAMask, Table Cloths, Sheeting, Towels, Napkins, &c.; also, Wool Plaids, Alpacas, Merinos, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF MINK AND OTHER FURS.
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS'
FANCY FURS.
SLEIGH ROBES.
GENTLEMEN'S FURS.
&c., &c., &c.
DE VOE,
No. 379 Broadway.
Second door
From Walker-st.
DE VOE, NO. 397 BROADWAY.
The Wholesale season being over the undersigned offers his choice stock of
FURS
AT RETAIL,
At prices defying competition, as his stock must be cleared out by the
20TH OF JANUARY.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer the balance of their POINT LACE GOODS, in all styles, at a very great reduction.
Black Thread Lace Veils.
Black Thread Lace Barbs.
Black Thread Lace Coiffures.
Embroidered Handkerchiefs at a great reduction.
Ladies' Plain and Hemmed Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Colored Borders at 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
Gents' Colored Borders at 2s., worth 4s.

359. LACE CURTAINS 359.
FROM AUCTION,
AT
50 PER CENT. LESS
THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT
KELTY'S,
359. BROADWAY. 359.

359. DRAPERIES. 359.
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
OF
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE
COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to order by the best upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES. 359.
NEW STYLES.
GOLD BAND.
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND, &c.
AND NEW STYLES OF FIXTURES.

359. NEW COLORS. 359.
BROCATELS AND
DAMASKS,
SATIN DE LAINES, &c.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.
Further reduction in Laces and Embroideries, in order to close out the balance of our Laces and Embroideries for stock taking. We will sell 50 per cent. less than we have been selling all the season. Please call and examine our stock.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $6
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $7,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a rich Cloak at $8,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for rich Beaver Cloaks at $9,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for fine French Beaver Cloth Paletots at $8 50,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Moscow Beaver Cloth Paletots, with Capes at $10,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for new, elegant and fashionable Cloaks, Basques, Sacques, Paletots, Arabians, &c.,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Misses' and Children's Cloaks, go to
W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT A STILL GREATER
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Point a l'Aiguille, Point Venice,
Point Applique and Valenciennes.
Collars and Cuffs, Sets and Collars.
Black Thread Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.
Paris Embroideries, in new shapes.
Black Crape Sets, Collars and Veils.
White Mourning Sets, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Infants' Caps, Robes and Dresses.
Illusion Capes, Berthes and Wristlets.
Trimmed Net Sleeves, and
Made-up Lace Goods in endless variety.
All very appropriate for Holiday Presents.
BAILEY & FARRINGTON,
No. 628 Broadway.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

EVENING SILKS.
A PARIS JOB LOT,
At $1 25 and $1 50 per yard.
Formerly sold at $1 50, $2 and $3.
The greatest bargains offered this season.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

FURS.

FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SPLENDID SETS OF MINK,
STONE, AND FITCH MARTEN
CHILDREN'S FURS,
In great variety.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

222½. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNed offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery. 222½.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.
The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No. 49 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 193 East 10th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as first-class cook; one that thoroughly understands her business, and is capable of taking entire charge of her kitchen. Can be seen at her present employer's until engaged, at No. 193 East 10th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a first-class woman; understands her business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 83 West 25th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, with good City reference, a situation as housemaid or general servant; washes and irons well; or as thorough waiter and parlor maid; wages $6 to $7. City or country. Call at or address, No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS MONTHLY NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED person wishes to make engagements in the above capacity; best of references to patients whom she has attended, and to physicians of reputation in the City. Address No. 438 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable English woman, 28 years of age, a situation as waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress in a gentleman's family; has good references. Call or address for two days A. B. care of Mrs. Galliers, No. 122 East 19th-st., 3d-av., basement.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived with first class families in this City; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av., or address a note to J. K., at the above place.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, as salesman, book-keeper, traveling agent, or corresponding clerk, in some wholesale house, after the 1st of January; is an experienced book-keeper, and has a practical knowledge of business and goods. Can give the best of City reference as to ability, integrity, &c. Address C. H. S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH nine years' reference, wishes a situation; is a good coachman and plain gardener; understands the care of stock, &c.; is steady, honest and respectful, and willing to do anything required of him. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISH WAITER, WHO understands every department of the business, with excellent reference, wishes a situation; is sober, honest and active; wages no object at present. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COLORED BOY, 18 years of age, in a respectable family, where he will be properly instructed and cared for; he is neat and clean in person; has some knowledge of housework; understands the care of horses; is a good and careful driver, and would be very useful to a physician, or as waiter and general servant. He can be well recommended by his present employer, who is leaving the City. Address Box No. 3,223 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT nurse, capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; the highest recommendations required. Apply on Wednesday, Jan. 2, at No. 30 West 18th-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Confectionery, Chocolate, Chocolate Bonbons, Italian, French and domestic Fruits, cristalisés and glacés, rich French Fancy Boxes, Cornucopias, &c., at Retail.
STRUFLENS & PALMERS,
Nos. 66 and 68 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway, manufacturers of fine French and Pharmaceutic Confectionery and Chocolate by steam, and importers of French fine Fancy Boxes and Papers, offer at Retail, for the Holidays, their large and varied assortment of articles above named. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will find it advantageous to give us a call.

WE GO FOR THE UNION.
DR. UNDERHILL'S PURE UNION WINE—ISABELLA—CATAWBA, from Croton Point, of very fine flavor, for New Year's. For sale at his Pure Wine and Grape Dépôt, No. 7 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

DIAMONDS, &c.
BISHOP & REIN, IMPORTERS,
Fifth-avenue Hotel, branch of Victor Bishop, No. 23 Maiden-lane. Diamond full sets, from $2,000 to $5,000; Rich French Gold Jewelry, Watches, Coral Jewelry, &c. All our goods are offered at retail at the very lowest wholesale prices. BISHOP & REIN,
Fifth avenue Hotel, next to the ladies' entrance.
House in Paris, No. 58 Rue de la Verrerie.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

ARTISTIC HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Beautiful Engravings Framed, Palmer's Photographs and others in passe-partout, Photographic Albums for cartes de visite, Color Boxes in every variety, Boxes for Drawing Pencils and Drawing Instruments, Albums, Portfolios. Also, carved Reading Desks, Bookstands, Flower Vases, &c., &c., the whole forming a most tasty and elegant collection of objects d'art.
W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

319. FINE WINES AND THICK 321.
SYRUPS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The largest assortment and best selected stock in the upper part of the City, is to be found at Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av.
N. B.—Brandies, Wines, Irish and Scotch Whisky, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum for sale in bond.
WM. HUGHES & SON,
Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The undersigned call the attention of their friends and customers to their "Delicious Wines," unequaled for purity and flavor, from $3 50 per dozen, in case, and upwards. They also continue to sell a dozen Red or White Wine, without caps or labels, at $2 75. Also the well-known sample boxes, at $4 and $5.
GROSSINZER & WIGAND, No. 150 WATER-ST.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL.
BY FRANCIS LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane.
Every variety of fine stationery, writing desks, portfolios, games, albums, chess, expense books, diaries and journals for 1861, &c., &c.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED POP CORN,
For Dinners and Lunches, in large or small quantities, at No. 71 East 14th-st.
HENRY LYONS, of the Astor.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!
Parties wishing baskets or bouquets of flowers for New-Year's presents, will find an excellent assortment at WM. FITZPATRICK, Florist,
29th-st. and Broadway.

A FEW MORE LEFT
OF
THOSE DOLLAR LOTS OF BOOKS AND GAMES FOR THE CHILDREN.
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED
POP CORN.
Principal office, No. 71 East 14th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—YOUTH'S CHEMICAL CABINET, containing upwards of 50 Chemical Preparations, Tests, and useful Apparatus, with a book of instructions for performing 116 select and amusing chemical Experiments, without strong acids or other deleterious and dangerous articles; they are perfectly safe in the hands of youth of both sexes, and are admirably adapted as presents, prizes, &c., and fostering a taste for Chemistry in the youthful mind. Price $6. Students' Chemical Cabinet, containing upwards of 100 articles and apparatus of practically useful size. Price $10. For sale at E. G. KELLEY'S, Chemist, No. 116 John-st; C. F. A. HENRICK'S, No. 150 Broadway; JAMES MILLER'S, successor to C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway; WM. W. SWAYNE'S, 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL—ELEGANTLY bound, embossed gilt, gilt edges, &c. Will make a first-rate New-Year's present for Sunday-School children. Prices 40, 50 and 60 cents.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, Publisher.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of instructive and amusing gifts to be had at J. PRENTICE'S, Optician, No. 66 Nassau-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PARKER & BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

A CARD.—THIS MONTH, UNTIL MONDAY, THE 31st, (last day of 1860,) I will receive pupils, old and young, for a course of ten writing lessons, for $2 50—only one-third of my regular charges. Book-keeping taught day and evening. Separate parlors for private instruction.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

AT $5.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New-York. Pupils who secure seats at the reduced terms can learn double-entry book-keeping practically for $5. Four $5 seats vacant. Apply this day or evening.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring-st., New-York.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THIS BOARDing-School will resume its exercises on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2. A few vacancies are to be filled. For terms, address Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield, N. J.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching desires a home where her services would be regarded as a compensation. English and French to beginners. Good references given. Address Miss E. W., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES A REengagement as resident governess in a family to instruct in the English branches and music. References given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,564 New-York Post-office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of
JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.—A wholesale stock of watches and solid gold jewelry, of my own manufacture, is offered at retail for thirty days only. W. EVERTON SMITH,
No. 15 Maiden-lane.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, warranted, $22; ladies' gold open-face watches, warranted, $15. W. EVERTSON SMITH,
No. 15 Maiden lane.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Ward School house in 79th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ROBERT McGINNISS,
THOMAS McMANUS,
MICHAEL FARIHEE, } Building Committee.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE proposals until January 2, at noon, for furnishing and driving about two thousand piles on the lot of the Metropolitan Gas-Light Company, 42d-st. and 11th-av. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 15 Nassau-st. JOHN P. KENNEDY,
Engineer Metropolitan Gas-Light Company.

COAL.

COAL.—PURE RED ASH, (PEACH ORCHARD,) genuine Lehigh and Broad Mountain, prepared in the best order, at lowest market prices. Also, Cumberland, Cannel and Liverpool Orrel, at current rates.
HENRY REEVE,
Corner of Canal and Centre, and Jane and West sts.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Pailliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and dépôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, dépôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandise, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and the Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Patterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the dépôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September, A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, station-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the dépôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said dépôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, dépôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated Aug. 15, 1857, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: [illegible] passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the cabooses, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,391 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,864; 1,086 platform cars, numbered 31 to 2,879; [illegible] cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2,853; 31 six-wheel cars, 15 four-wheel cars, 15 eight-wheel cabooses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 225, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh*, *Henry Suydam, Junior*, *Dunkirk*, *Rockland*, *Canisteo*, *Chemung*, *Buffalo*, *Eastern*, *Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, grampus cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin-hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehanna, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Deposit, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved on the 22d March, 1860, provision was made for determining what portion of the aforesaid lands situated in Susquehanna County, Penn., were necessary and proper to be retained, for the use of the said Railroad, and for the sale and release of the residue, and a proceeding in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under said act, has determined that a certain portion of the last named lands are to be released by the Trustees aforesaid and the purchaser, and it may be claimed under said act and proceeding, that contracts made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the sale of parts of said lands, so to be released, are valid, and that the purchaser thereof, at the sale herein noticed, is bound to convey the lands so contracted, on payment of the balance due under said contract, and to convey, at reasonable price, all the lands so to be released, and that said Trustees are bound to release any title they possess thereto. Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that the purchaser will take the property aforesaid subject to said act and proceedings, and to all the obligations thereby created, and to the discharge of the duty of the Trustees thereunder, as they may be advised.
PHILO. T. RUGGLES, Referee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1860.
law6mM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
New-York, Dec. 26, 1860.

NOTICE.—"THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS" have established a new system for dispensing the relief which is called for, at their offices, No. 1 Bond-st., and at the Rotunda in the Park. Blanks are furnished to the applicants by the officer in charge, which will enable the worthy poor to properly present their claim, while the profligate vagrant will be placed at labor on the Island when forcing himself or herself upon the Institution for maintenance. Certificates of known citizens will be required in all cases, and sufficient time will be taken by the Department before granting permanent relief during the months of January and February.
By order of the Board. GEORGE KELLOCK,
NEW YORK, Dec. 24, 1860. Superintendent.

The following is the form of the application necessary to obtain relief at the office of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway, and at the Rotunda in the Park, (where blank forms will be given to all applicants.)
NEW-YORK, ...1861.
Name of applicant ....
Occupation ....Age ....
Place of birth ....Condition ....
How long in the country ....How long in City..........
Number of persons for whom relief is asked ....
Residence, No. ....street..........Ward
Front or rear house....No. of room....and what story....
Whether relief is received from any other quarter ....
Whether assisted by any charitable institution, and how long? ....
Has aid been received from this Department, and how long? ....
The number and age of each person, and if any sick, how many? ....
What is the relief required? ....
Any means of support, and what are they? ....
In all cases of sickness, the Physician's certificate must be furnished, if possible.
All applications to be made one week in advance, to enable the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to examine as to the claims of the parties applying.
All applications to have the following certificate of character signed by some known resident of the neighborhood where they reside:—
I am well acquainted with ....
and believe..........to be in want, and deserving of aid.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:
I solemnly swear that the foregoing statement made, is true in every particular.
Sworn to before me, this....day of..........1861.

The above affidavit can be made before the undersigned. No fee required.
In all cases of persons of dissolute and vagrant habits being forced on the Department, they will be aided only in the usual way at the Institutions on the Island, and be required to labor for their support.
By order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.
GEORGE KELLOCK,
Sup't Out Door Poor.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF THE FIRST MARINERS' METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—On reading the petition of "the First Mariners' Methodist Episcopal Church," a religious corporation duly incorporated under the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 5, 1813, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of Religious Societies," verified by affidavit thereto annexed, by which I am satisfied that by reason of the change of its location and place of worship, the name adopted by the petitioners on its incorporation, has become incongruous and inconvenient, and that its present location and character will be more correctly and effectually designated by changing its name to that of "the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church of the City of New-York," and that such name has not been assumed by any other religious corporation, and on motion of J. W. C. Leveridge, of counsel for the said petitioners, I hereby order that the said petitioners be, and they are hereby, authorized to assume the said name of "the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church of the City of New-York," from and after the 30th day of January, 1861, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided.
Dated New-York, Dec. 29, 1860.
JOSEPH SUTHERLAND,
A Justice of the Supreme Court residing in the City of New-York.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEAES—STEAM ENGINE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Building 25x50, four stories, fitted up with water closets, gas and water throughout. Location within less than five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton st. Ferries. In the building is a steam engine of ten horse power and boiler of twelve horse power, all complete in running order and nearly new, which will be sold with or without the lease of building. Apply to the WILMOT & KISSAM Manufacturing Company, Nos. 97 to 103 Front-st., Brooklyn, or JOHN DAVOL, No. 100 John-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS TO LET IN the brown-stone block on 2d-av., between 29th and 30th sts. The houses are new, and have all the modern improvements, Croton water, gas, laundries, dumbwaiters, &c. Second floor, $18 per month; third floor, $15 per month; fourth floor, $12 per month. Apply to JOHN H. STEVENSON, No. 467 2d-av.

TO LET FOR SUNDAY SERVICES—THE large lecture-room in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, from the 1st of January to May 1, 1861. Inquire of ISAAC H. BROWN, No. 94 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A MODerate sized house, neatly furnished, in 10th-st., near St. Mark's Church, will be rented until May next, or a longer time. Apply at No. 324 Broadway. Rent moderate.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—UNTIL May 1st, 1861, a genteelly furnished house in 41st-st., near Broadway. Rent for period $600. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Place.

FARMS.

FARM WANTED—WITHIN TWO HUNDRED miles of New-York, with good buildings, well watered and on high ground, in a healthy location—in exchange for a grist-mill, storehouse and dwellings, or residence lots in Orange, New-Jersey; part goods or money given, if satisfactory. Address H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New York.

A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved property in this City or Brooklyn; said farm contains 57 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J.; pleasantly located, and affording a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

ADOPTION.—ANY RESPECTABLE PERSON wishing to adopt a healthy male child of American parentage, two-and-half months old, will address A. D. X., Box No. 132, *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB 18-CARAT JEWELRY.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, THIS DAY, 31st inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a large variety of elegant Jewelry, consisting (in part) of full sets of BRACELETS, BROOCHES AND EAR-RINGS, of DIAMOND, MOSAIC CAMEO AND LAVA. SUPERB FROSTED AND ENGRAVED BRACELETS. CHAIN DO. RUBY AND DIAMOND DO. FROSTED AND ENAMELED BROOCHES. FINE FRENCH PAINTED DO. LADIES' CHATELAINES. VEST CHAINS. CLUSTER AND SINGLE STONE DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, PINS, RINGS AND STUDS. Also, a large assortment of LONDON AND SWISS WATCHES. ENAMELED HUNTING AND OPEN-FACE DO. GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING AND OPEN-FACE DO., with a large assortment of other Jewelry.

Every article warranted 18 carat fine gold. The above will be on exhibition early on the morning of sale, and the public is particularly invited to examine it, as the goods are the finest imported, and such as have never before been offered at public sale.

The above elegant goods are consigned by one of the largest houses in this City, to be REALLY SOLD for what they will bring. This being probably the largest PEREMPTORY sale that has ever taken place in this City, we earnestly request the attention of the public.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE **ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.** MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE. THIS DAY (Monday) at 10½ o'clock precisely. Positive unreserved sale of the entire magnificent rosewood furniture, valuable paintings, rosewood parlor suites, piano-forte, bronzes, marble groups, and rare and unique curiosities, collected and imported by the present owner, contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av. The circumstances of the sale make it imperative that the whole shall be sold without reserve.

PARLORS, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBERS, Containing magnificent full suites of Parlor furniture in brocatel and velvet, marble top, centre sofa and pier tables Florentine and French mirrors, reception and Turkish chairs, French escritoire, mosaic marble pedestals, elegant bronzes, marble statuary, silk and lace curtains, ormolu chandeliers, valuable paintings, Etruscan ornaments, Sevres vases, antique, lava, &c., with elegant rosewood chamber furniture, mattresses, bedding, &c., &c. of every description. Dining-room furniture, rich silver ware, salvers, forks spoons, dining and tea service, casters, silver goblets, rich urns, napkin rings, French and Bohemian China, ruby and crystal cut glass of every description, forming a rich and valuable collection of household furniture and unique and recherché works of art. The goods are now on exhibition by catalogue. Sale to commence in dining room, at 10½ o'clock, precisely, rain or shine.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

Assignee's sale of made up furs, robes and buffalo skins, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No 35 Nassau st. A large stock of rich made-up furs, consisting of full-size carriage capes, three-quarter, half and quarter capes, in real Hudson's Bay sables, mink sable, real fitch, ermine, &c. Victorines, cuffs, muffs, mufflers, fur caps, gloves, &c. Also, a fine assortment of children's furs, in sables, Canada mink, squirrel and ermine.

Also, a large quantity of sleigh and carriage robes, in wolf, coon and genet.

The above goods are all fresh made for the City trade—they will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, by order of the assignee.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in the place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41), the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depôt-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

December 15, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

FINE SLEIGHS, ROBES, BELLS, &c.—Six very fine double and single Portland sleighs, J. & J. Russell's manufacture, just received, and in fine order.

Also, a splendid assortment of lined and trimmed robes of all descriptions both fancy and plain, all of fresh manufacture and superior quality, comprising wolf, bear, wild-cat, fox, coon and buffalo robes.

Also, otter, seal, nutria, mink and beaver caps, gloves, collars and fancy wear for sleighing.

Also, a splendid assortment of fine plated sleigh bells, strung, all complete, on fancy leathers, just received from the manufacturers.

Also, an assortment of harness, saddles, &c.

Also, to close invoices, an assortment of fancy goods, toys and sundries.

Bills will be ready for delivery immediately upon purchase, so that purchasers may obtain their goods without any delay.

WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! PIANOS!!!! —Receiver's sale of first-class 7 octave Pianofortes at Auction, THIS DAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock, at McDONALD & CO.'S Piano Warerooms, No. 358 Bowery, to close the estate of Cooper & Atherton.

The Stock is now ready for inspection. Each Piano warranted for 3 years. By order of Judge Leonard.

JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

PEED & COLE, Auctioneers, Brooklyn.

THE BALANCE OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS remaining from Saturday's sale, consisting of landscape and marine views, historical and scriptural, and fruit pieces by artists of acknowledged reputation, will be sold THIS EVENING, at City Salesrooms, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF superior first-class rosewood piano-fortes of the manufacture of Messrs. Haines Brothers, on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the warerooms of H. E. MATHEWS, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. A full guarantee will be given with each piano.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 13 Duane-st., to No. 4 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. VANHAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

SANDS' WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT—For Coughs, Colds, and Consumption. Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle.

Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by R. ERWIN, No. 245 Grand-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 483 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE have been disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary means adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA. ORIGINAL TREATMENT. AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 463 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF ruptures, elastic stockings, shoulder braces, abdominal supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.

The United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $50.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, Taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN, At the following rates: First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $16. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

The steamer ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 P. M.

Agents, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York. JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety, and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $16. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.

The R. R. CUYLER succeeds, SATURDAY, Jan. 5.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The splendid steamship MARION, S. WHITING, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $18; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Nashville, $27 75; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Chattanooga, $25 50; Knoxville, $26; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the Mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.

Passengers are requested to be on board by 10 o'clock A. M.

The AUSTRALASIAN will sail Jan. 16.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, 21st January. Passage, First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain. 25 cents.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS. MINER & STEVENS Have removed to their new building, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

A PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT SELLING OUT. Horses, ponies, carriages, harness, blankets, liveries, oiled clothing and covers. Carriage house No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y. Musical Boxes repaired.

DIVIDENDS

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I. DIVIDEND NOTICE. Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the first. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds of the State of New-York. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860. DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held Dec. 27, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. was declared on Preferred Stock, and Two per cent. on Common Stock, payable on and after the first Monday of January next, at the Transfer-office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. the balance of the earnings of this year being carried to credit of common stockholders. The transfer books will be closed until the 7th prox. It was also ordered that scrip certificates be issued to the holders of common stock for amount standing to their credit on the books of the Company at this date, which will be ready for delivery on the 1st of March next.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STEWART, President.
PETER CRERAR, Accountant.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Dec. 26 to Jan. 4. JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURSUANT to the order of the Court of Chancery, of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of January, 1861, to the order of such persons as have heretofore proved their bonds.

SHEPPERD KNAPP, GEORGE BRIGGS, } Trustees.
DEC. 12, 1860.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 10. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three and one-half Per Cent. has been this day declared out of the profits of the past six months, payable after Monday, Jan. 7.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer Books will be closed till Jan 3. By order of the Board. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1860.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the net profits of this Bank, of Three and one-half per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next, until which date the Transfer Books will be closed. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half (3½) Per Cent., payable on and after 2d of January, 1861. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. for six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1861. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIFTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Four (4) per cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Jan. 5, proximo. By order of the Board. J. S. FOX, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent. payable to the Stockholders on the 7th day of January next. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK DEC. 31, 1860.—A dividend of three (3) per cent. from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after the second Tuesday (8th) of January prox. The transfer books will be closed till Jan. 9. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent on the capital stock, payable on and after the 8th day of January next. By order THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE, NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 7. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MILFORD'S AMERICAN HOTEL.—THE third dividend (final) of the estate of the late Edward Milford, of the American Hotel, will be paid on application to the subscriber. THOMAS DIXON, Assignee, No. 49 William-st.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have declared a dividend of (3½) three and a half per cent., payable on the 21st of January. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, Importers and Manufacturers of BUILDING HARDWARE, No. 49 John-st., corner Dutch, New-York.

Best quality Plated Knobs, Bell pulls, Name and Number Plates, Safe Night-Latches for front doors, Rim and Mortice Locks for inside doors.

Locksmiths and Bell-Hangers' Materials in great variety

The improved Wire Door Spring, the best article in use. All of which will be sold at low prices for cash.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent

ASTROLOGY.

MADAM RAY TELLS CORRECTLY PAST, present and future events of life; gives lucky numbers, causes Marriages, No. 260 7th-av., near 27th-st. She has a valuable female pill, ever certain in its effects. Price, $1 per box.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st. CHARTERED 1854. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars. ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. Have removed to No. 58 WALL-STREET. LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, DEC. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
10 Continental Bank	$100	50 Security Insurance	$50
10 Home Insurance	100	35 Lorillard Insurance	25
25 Manhattan Ins.	50	15 Grocers' Insurance	50
10 Astor Insurance	30	50 Merchants' Ins.	50
60 North River Ins.	25	20 Hope Insurance	50
100 Brooklyn Cen. R.	50	5 Central Park Ins.	100
10 Great W Mar. Ins.	100	20 Germania Ins.	50
50 American Ex. Ins.	100	50 Col. Marine Ins.	100
8 Howard Insurance	50	50 Commerce Ins.	100
10 2d av. Railroad	100	100 Chicago & N. W. R.	100
50 Market Insurance	100	50 Columbia Insurance	50
10 Gebhard Insurance	100		

$2,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 2d Mort. Bonds.
$3,000 Virginia State 6 per cent Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 3. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker, No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

OHIO STATE INTEREST.—OHIO STATE AGENCY, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1860.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on and after the 2d and until 15th day of January, 1861, they will be ready at the Agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., to pay the interest due Jan. 1, 1861, on the funded debt of the State payable in New-York City. The interest then due and not called for prior to the 15th day of January, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Commissioners in the City of Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383,103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $15 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312. with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made to that date.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE UNdersigned is authorized by the authorities of the City of Madison to confer with the holders of the Municipal and Railroad Bonds, issued by said city, with reference to an arrangement for their liquidation. Holders will please communicate to me at their earliest convenience the amount and kind of bonds they hold, and where held. Address me at the Howard Hotel, Broadway, New-York, where I shall remain some time, and shall be happy to confer personally with any who may find it convenient to call. JOHN Y. SMITH.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. CO., CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 15th December, and open on the 9th of January. E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500 and five per cent on larger amounts.

Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.

All money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of January. GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Corner Broadway and Bleecker-st., Dec. 29, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed interest to be paid to its depositors (under the rules) entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent on all larger amounts, payable on and after 21st January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

JOHN CASTREE, President
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 3d-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M., on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Dec. 26, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the New-York Balance Dock Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, December 31, at 12 o'clock, M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of Board of Trustees. RICHARD VOSE, Sec'y.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK—NO. 663 4TH-ST., NEAR AV. D.—Change of hours—Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits made on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861. By order.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Jan. 1, 1861, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange place.

GEORGE BARNET, President.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN BONDS.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1861, on these bonds, will be paid after that day at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, and at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.

D. S. GREGORY, President Board Water Commissioners.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 26, 1860.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

GREEN COUNTY BONDS, ILLINOIS.—The interest warrants on above Bonds due in New-York Jan 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after Jan. 2.

M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the Third Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after January 2, 1861, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest, due Jan. 1, 1861, on Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 104 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

BALLS.

GRAND MILITARY FETE
OF THE
INDEPENDENCE GUARD, CO. G, 12TH REGIMENT,
At the
IRVING HALL,
(Corner 15th-st. and Irving-place,)
On
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, 1861.
TICKETS, TWO DOLLARS.
For sale at the principal Hotels and Music-stores.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS AT EVERDELL'S, See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA. FAREWELL PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA OF CARL FORMES. Previous to his departure for Europe, TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) Jan. 1, 1861. Mr. FORMES having accepted an engagement at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, London, and being on the eve of his departure, begs to announce A GRAND FAREWELL OPERA, On NEW YEAR'S NIGHT, Jan. 1, 1861. The performance will consist of the entire of Flotow's popular opera of MARTHA, with the following magnificent cast: MME. BERTHA JOHANNSEN, Her first appearance these four years in her unrivaled character of MARTHA, MME. V. BERKEL, SIG STIGELLI, CARL FORMES, and the second act of Flotow's STRADELLA. MME. H. ECKHARDT, SIG. STIGELLI, SIG. QUINTO, CARL FORMES. Mr. FORMES will also sing, in the course of the evening, Schuberth's celebrated song, THE WANDERER.

Conductor.......Theo. Thomas.

Admission, 50 cents to all parts; Gallery, 25 cents. Seats may be secured at 50 cents extra. Tickets can be had at the Academy of Music; C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway; and Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Wall-st. Seats can be secured at the Academy only.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. GREAT REVIVAL. TO NIGHT (Monday.) FIRST TIME IN THREE YEARS. PAULINE. This peculiar and thrilling Drama was played for many consecutive nights, on its first production, in this Theatre. NEW SCENERY. NEW DRESSES. NEW AND SPLENDID APPOINTMENTS. GREAT MECHANICAL EFFECTS, and ORIGINAL MUSIC.

Count Horace de Beauvale (his original character).......Mr. Lester Wallack
Henri } his friends { ......Mr. Hamblin
Max } ......Mr. Floyd
Lucien de Nerval (his original character)...Mr. Reynolds
Leon de Beauchamp (his original character). Mr. Norton
Montlouis... Mr. Parkes | Lucaro (a Malay). Mr. Young
Cyrille (a fisherman).......Mr. C. Parsloe
Notary.......Mr. Oliver
Servant...... Mr. Coburn | Garcon...... Mr. James
Huntsmen, Guests, &c.
Pauline.......Mrs. Hoey
Mme. de Nerval.......Mrs. Walcot
Gabrielle (her daughter).......Mrs. Sloan
Harriet Wildfort.......Mrs Reeves
Isabelle (hostess of the Cabaret).......Miss Tree

To conclude with, for the first time at this Theatre, the charming Comedietta called TOM NODDY'S SECRET.

Tom Noddy.......Mr Blake
Inkee (an Usher).......Mr Walcot
Capt. Ormond.......Mr. Reynolds
Gabrielle.......Mrs. Sloan
Mary.......Mrs. Reeves

TO-MORROW (Tuesday), SECOND NIGHT OF PAULINE. To conclude with TOM NODDY'S SECRET. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

James M. Nixon.......Sole Manager and Lessee

Sixteenth Week of the Engagement of Mr. EDWIN FORREST, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, third time in New-York these four years of Dr. Bird's celebrated Tragedy of the GLADIATOR, in which Mr. EDWIN FORREST will sustain his original and popular character of SPARTACUS, with the following ladies and gentlemen included in the distribution of characters:

Mr. F. B. CONWAY, Mr. DONALDSON,
Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. MORRIS,
Mr. FENNO, Mr. MARTIN,
Mr. HARKINS, Mrs. F. B. CONWAY,
Mr. CANOLL, Mme. PONISI.

New Scenery, Appointments, Accessories, &c.

TUESDAY, NEW-YEAR'S DAY, AT Two o'clock, The ZOUAVES IN A GRAND MATINEE. At Night the ZOUAVES will also appear in their WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE. Wednesday, Mr. FORREST will appear as SPARTACUS, in Dr. Bird's Tragedy of the GLADIATOR.

WINTER GARDEN. THIS EVENING, (Monday,) Dec. 31. The celebrated comedian, Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, will appear in two glorious comic characters as NEWMANN NOGGS IN NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, and PAUL PRY, For the first time.

HOLIDAY WEEK! THE GREAT PAINTINGS!! Crowds of visitors day and evening are attracted to the great paintings [illegible] GALLERY NO. 548 BROADWAY, for a short time only. T. B. THORP'S wonderful painting the Falls of "NIAGARA AS IT IS." PAGE'S last and greatest work. "MOSES ON MOUNT HOREB." ROSSITER'S three great paintings. "MIRIAM," "NOAH" and "JEREMIAH," with over seventy other fine paintings. Also, the beautiful Marble Statues of "THE DEAD PEARL DIVER," "THE FISHER GIRL," "FLORA" &c. Admission 25 cents day and evening. SUBSCRIBERS TO COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION admitted FREE. Subscriptions received at the door.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS." NOTICE—The exhibition of this beautiful picture will close at Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway, on Jan. 31.

MELODEON, NO. 539 BROADWAY.—NEW-Year's Eve, will be presented the greatest bill of the season, comprising over 50 distinct acts, by a Company of 46 performers. Last appearance of Mons. Paul Carn and Mons. E. La Pierre, in three great acts. The management has the pleasure of announcing an engagement with Miss Lizzie Walby, Miss Augusta Walby and Miss Louise Ruston who will make their first appearance to-morrow night, when an entire new bill will be presented. Doors open at 6¾; performance from 7½ till 12. Tickets 15 cents, Orchestra 25 cents, Gallery 10 cents.

WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS, No. 366 CANAL-ST.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET, FOR Balls, Concerts, Lectures, &c. Apply at the stage door, 14th-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5.30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3.15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M.	10:10 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th-st; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. dépôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. dépôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations, from White-st. dépôt. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st. dépôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning will leave Albany, 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7 15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7 25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. Jersey City Ferry. For Suffern's, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Sufferns at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Sufferns at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—NEW-YEAR Excursion Tickets will be sold between New-York and Philadelphia for FOUR DOLLARS, good to go and return from Dec. 31 to Jan. 3 inclusive, and also to other places on the line of the road, as follows: Newark, 40c.; Elizabeth, 50c; Rahway, 60c.; New-Brunswick, $1; Millstone, $1 25.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NEW-YEAR'S HOLIDAY WEEK! GRAND GALA FESTIVE SEASON FOR CHILDREN, SCHOOLS, FAMILIES, LADIES, CITIZENS, STRANGERS, EVERYBODY! NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS,
5 SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES,
5 SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES,
5 SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES,
5 SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES,
Just imported at great expense. They are representatives of five different tribes, viz A HOTTENTOT, A KAFFIR, A BUSHMAN, A ZOOLOO and A FINGO, all of whom are fine specimens. These interesting barbarians appear in their original grotesque costumes, made of the SKINS OF WILD ANIMALS and BIRDS, and are to be seen at all hours, and at intervals give their native FESTIVE and WAR DANCES and SONGS, which will be faithful representations of their barbarous customs, habits, festivities, &c., &c., making the MOST ATTRACTIVE and UNIQUE EXHIBITION ever given to the people of America. THE NEW SPECTACULAR FIVE-ACT DRAMA, SEA OF ICE! SEA OF ICE! OR THE WILD FLOWER OF MEXICO. Alias, THE THIRST FOR GOLD, Which has been received with ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE by crowded and discriminating audiences, and pronounced the MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING performance ever introduced at the Museum, will be produced EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK, At 3 and 7½ o'clock, except on TUESDAY—NEW-YEAR'S DAY. When a great variety of Dramatic Entertainments of the most interesting character will be given
EVERY HOUR, EVERY HOUR,
EVERY HOUR, EVERY HOUR,
EVERY HOUR, EVERY HOUR,
The first commencing at 10½ o'clock forenoon. Miss DORA DAWRON, the wonderful and extraordinary DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, will appear at each performance in a popular duet, PERSONATING BOTH MALE AND FEMALE. To be seen at all hours every day and evening, The TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN, the most unique and singular human beings known. THE LIVING WHAT IS IT? or MAN-MONKEY! interesting, playful as a kitten, pleasing and amusing. TWO ALBINO GIRLS! white as snow, and white hair, with their black mother. THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES. Just received, varying in length, from 10 to 30 feet. Also, LIVING SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH of all kinds, the most interesting exhibition in the world; WAX FIGURES, FORTUNE TELLER, GRAND COSMORAMA, 850,000 CURIOSITIES. Admission only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 13 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 13 cents extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MONDAY,
AND
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
The
GREAT HOLIDAY SHOW PIECE,
THE
SEVEN SISTERS,
with
MISS LAURA KEENE
and
ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST,
and the
BEAUTIFUL FAIRY PICTURE,
the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.
SEATS SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½. The performance terminates at TEN O'CLOCK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers.........SPALDING & ROGERS.
LAST WEEK Of the GREAT PANTOMIME. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1860, The Comic Pantomime of the MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL; Or, HARLEQUIN AND THE GOLDEN SPRITE OF THE SULPHUR MINES. To commence with Ring Performances by the EQUESTRIAN TROUPE. NEW YEAR'S DAY, At 2½ o'clock, MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1860, The performance will commence with the Drama of MAD ANTONY WAYNE. After which the comic pantomime of THE FRISKY COBBLER. Concluding with THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS. Doors open at 6½. Performances commence at 7¼.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
No. 585 Broadway.
REOVERTURE DU THEATRE.
ADRIENNE LECOUVREIR.
Piece en cinq actes.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, NIBLO'S SALOON. CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES! EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING! Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.
No. 663 BROADWAY.
SAM COWELL. SAM COWELL.
J. H. OGDEN.
EVERY NIGHT. EVERY NIGHT.

FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS—GRAND FAREWELL TO AMERICA.—Will appear NEW-YEAR'S EVE at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. And on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1861, at Henry Ward Beecher's Church. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS. For churches, chapels, schools and drawing rooms. No. 203 BROADWAY. Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855. This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LIZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $225, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Russian Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway. C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Also, for sale, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail. Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL, PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE. LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S, Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST. THOMAS H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $400. 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, GILBERT AND HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S Pianos, (grand, square and upright,) for rent at reduced rates; 7 octave pianos for $4 per month; new pianos, 6⅔ octaves, for $150; 7-octaves for $175; one second-hand 7-octave for $125. Prince & Co., Carhart & Needham, and Mason & Hamlin's melodeons and harmoniums, with pedals, for rent or for sale low; 4-octave melodeons $35; one harmonium, with six stops, for $135; piano stools, $3. S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

$155—FOR A $300 PIANO.—A SPLENDID iron-frame overstrung piano, 7-octave, nearly new; $185 for a handsome carved piano, very little used, worth $400; and $210 for a 7¼ octave Grand piano, which cannot be equaled for $700—all warranted by the maker for five years. Apply at J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th st.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE auction sale of Haines Brothers' Pianos, to take place on MONDAY, Dec 31, at H. E. MATHEWS' warerooms, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Sale positive and without reserve.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., 487 BROADWAY, will sell Pianos at prices to meet the views of purchasers. A few second hand Pianos of their own manufacture for sale very cheap, and warranted perfect.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. Circulars may be had at either Academy.

F. H. FREDERICKS, PROFESSOR OF DANCING.—Schools and private classes attended in or out of the City. Address by letter UNIVERSITY, Washington-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

The theatrical events of the week are scarcely of sufficient importance to merit recapitulation. They have had but little direct influence on the business of the theatres which experience of course all the fluctuations of holiday times. Mr. FORREST's performances continue to draw brilliant houses, and have been especially crowded since the production of Dr. BIRD's "Gladiator," in which the Tragedian is seen to eminent advantage. The "offnights" are very unfavorable contrasts to these tri-weekly jams. On Saturday a change was made in the programme by substituting the "Zouave" for the regular company, and thus producing a very great improvement in the financial result. The Frenchmen are very amusing; there is vivacity, freshness and merit in their entertainment—although it is not one that will bear much critical consideration. They are good actors for soldiers, and bring to their adopted profession an amount of vigor which is seldom found before the footlights. But when curiosity has been satisfied, appreciation will we suspect rapidly subside. It would be unjust to pretend that as actors merely they have any special excellence to commend them to lengthened consideration. Still for an excitement—that boon of management—they serve abundantly well. They will perform twice during the coming week, on Tuesday and Thursday. The Zouaves will be succeeded by Mr. RAREY, the horse tamer, who makes his *début* on Saturday afternoon.

At Mr. WALLACK's Theatre we are to have the melodrama of "Pauline" to-night, and we may safely promise beforehand that it will be better acted than it could be at any other New-York, or, for that matter, London theatre. The piece, which belongs to the sensational school, was highly successful in its first production here, two or three years ago. The novelty, if it may so be called, of the past week, was the "Fast Men of the Olden Time"—a comedy of intrigue and gallantry, peculiarly well adapted to the company, and receiving excellent treatment at its hands. It was played from Monday until Saturday, and seemed to give abundant satisfaction to the *habitues*.

The "Seven Sisters," at LAURA KEENE's, are as attractive as ever, and delight the young folk, who abound at this moment prodigiously. Under the desirable influence of these irrepressible damsels, the treasury of the establishment is nightly filled to repletion, and it has been found necessary to find accommodation for the overflow in afternoon performances. The rising generation will find their best holiday provision at this establishment.

Mr. JEFFERSON commences the second week of his star engagement at the Winter Garden. "Rip Van Winkle," which was a slow affair, notwithstanding the exertions of comedian and scene painter, has been withdrawn, and two old pieces, "Nicholas Nickleby" and "Paul Pry," are announced in its stead. In the first of these Mr. JEFFERSON made a legitimate success last year, and in the second he will be pertinacious and amusing without a doubt. The good judgment of the management in giving us a taste of comedy after the surfeit of tragedy which we have had for some months, has not been productive the last week of as golden results as might fairly have been anticipated. This arose mainly, we apprehend, from the character of the piece, and from the circumstance that Mr. JEFFERSON is not acknowledged in his new character of star; not from any shortcomings of the management, the change having been most politic, and the piece of "Rip Van Winkle" most admirably placed on the stage. We are glad to find Mr. JEFFERSON returning to parts in which he is unrivaled, and which afford more food for that mirth and laughter which, at this season more than any other, audiences love to indulge in.

There seems to be no immediate prospect of a regular season at the Academy of Music, but Herr FORMES will give an occasional performance during the coming month. It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns, that FLOTOW's "Martha" is to be given to-morrow evening for the benefit of the German side who do not make calls. The prices of admission have been fixed at the lowest possible standard, and the attendance will, we trust, remunerate the basso. If the experiment be successful we are to have at long intervals NICOLAI's "Merry Wives of Windsor," and DONIZETTI's "Daughter of the Regiment." Herr FORMES is engaged for the opera at Covent Garden, London, and these will be his last appearances in this country. He has secured the new Brooklyn Opera-house for the opening night, and will play the same operas there. The Boston will, in all probability, be opened on the 18th January with ball and concert.

In holiday times Mr. BARNUM's bill is so full of meat that the mere reading of it is a feast in itself. What can eclecticism do with a programme which promises [illegible], and everything in Art, beyond directing attention to the document itself. The pen of the puffer falls powerless before such stupendous facts as hourly performances, Aztec children, double-voiced singers, the What is It? and the thirty monster snakes whom we have known from baby anacondahood, and now recognize as governing powers.

The special attraction at the East side at present is the pantomime at the Bowery called the "Monster of St. Michael, or Harlequin and the Golden Sprite of the Sulphur Mines,"—a regular old-fashioned pantomime, with plenty of fun of a rough-and-tumble kind, and splendid scenery and gorgeous dresses, and all the time-honored paraphernalia of Christmas sports. It has been received with much applause, and will undoubtedly enjoy a long and profitable run. At the New Bowery, Messrs. FOX and LINGARD announce the equestrian drama of "Mad Antony Wayne;" the comic pantomime of the "Friskey Cobbler," and the romantic melodrama of the "Mysteries of Paris,"—enough in all conscience.

The best minstrel Company in the City, and the one most elegantly located, is that known as Hooley and Campbell's, at Niblo's Saloon. The programmes are always fresh and excellent, and the entertainments conducted with great spirit and propriety.

A young lady from Servia, Mlle. ALBINA DI RHONA, who combines the qualifications of an accomplished *danseuse* with those of an excellent comic actress, has recently been creating a sensation at the St. James Theatre. Mostly her dances are of the national kind—a Spanish *pas*, a Cracovienne, a (very idealized) Highland fling—and she executes them with all the characteristic spirit which is required to render them effective; but while she is supposed to give lessons to the gawky soldier, who is the butt of her humor, she achieves feats which show she has surmounted all the difficulties of the high school. The firmness with which she remains on one pointed foot with the other extended at right angles, the ease with which she marches completely on tip-toe in imitation of her companion, who uses the soles of his feet, could only be attained by means of consummate training on a foundation of great physical strength. And a peculiar charm is given to all she does by the almost childish vivacity which sparkles in her dialogue, lights up her arch countenance, and makes her dances seem as though they were not so much works of art as utterances of a free and careless nature.

A well-known dramatist and *litterateur*, M. LOUIS LURINE, the director of the Vaudeville in Paris, is dead.

The new name of an opera composer comes from Copenhagen. This is M. BERENDT, whose opera, "A Trial of the Heart," is said to have had a success at the Royal Theatre.

It is said in Paris that Mr. GYE has found a tenor in Italy; also, that among his operas of 1861 are to be given "Guillaume Tell," "L'Etoile," (with M. FAURE as *Peter*,) and a version of the "Pré aux Clercs."

Signor ASSONI, a late member of the Academy troupe, died in this City on Saturday last.

MR. CHARLES KEAN—who is now playing a very successful engagement in Dublin—made a speech recently, in which the following sentence occurs: "It is not my intention to remain upon the stage many years longer, and as a first step towards the consummation of retirement, I purpose next Autumn, unless some unforeseen circumstances should arise in the meanwhile, paying a last visit to the United States, there to take leave of my American friends."

We made a reference lately, to the activity of British composers at the present moment, occasioned by the great prosperity of English Opera. We learn that the following works are ready, or nearly ready for production: the "Amber Witch," by Mr. W. V. WALLACE; the "Sleepers Awakened," by G. A. MACFARREN; "Lambert Simnel," by FRANK MORI; "Esmeralda," by J. BENEDICT, and "Ruy Blas," by HOWARD GLOVER.

ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS.—The celebrated horse *Cruiser* arrived here on Saturday, by the *Moses H. Grinnell*, in company with another four footed artist of European notoriety. Mr. RAREY will exhibit them on Saturday.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Henry Wilson, of Mass., and J. H. Reynolds, of Albany, Maj. Hartley, of Hartford, Capt. Simonson, of Liverpool, H. Jonas, of Havana, and L. P. Brown, of Constantinople, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Jas. Brackett, of Rochester, S. S. Rapla, of Penn Yan, Hon. J. M. Bull, of Canandaigua, and S. H. Wilmer, of Cincinnati, are at the Astor House.

Gen. J. T. James, of Penn., Col. S. D. Caldwell, of Dunkirk, C. W. Thomas, of the U. S. A., Maj. Sykes, of Rondout, H. Stone, of Kansas, and C. D. Owens, of South Carolina, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

W. G. Craig, of Ky., C. F. Dowd, and W. Bingham, of North Carolina, J. Brook Fenno, of Boston, Lieut. R. Williams, of the U. S. A., and W. H. Barney, of Mobile, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

T. E. Zegana, the Peruvian Minister, and [Dr. Tappan, of Mich., are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mons. Fleral and Susini, are at the Everett House.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

OPENING OF BIDS FOR STREET-CLEANING.

On Saturday, in pursuance of the regular advertisement for bids for cleaning streets, a large number of contractors and their friends were present at the office of the City Inspector, and the bids—thirty-one in number—were opened in the presence of the City Inspector and Comptroller. They were as follows:

Names of Bidders.	Amount per Year.	Names of Bidders.	Amount per Year.
Robert Earle	$222,000	Hiram W. Coates	$241,000
J. F. Broderick		J. H. Whittaker	
J. W. Crossman		Chas. J. Degraw	
Luther Redfield	249,000	E. F. Blanchard	
Geo. B. Dean	215,000	John L. Brown	274,500
Thos. B. Connell	221,000	Wm. H. Williams	195,000
Pat'k Gallagher		John J. Bradley	348,749
Stephen J. Brady	250,000	John Murphy	
Dan'l Gallagher	286,000	J. Nelson Luckey	220,000
Alex. Humphill	224,900	Arthur Ahmutz	255,000
Garrat E. Winant	300,000	James Smith	
Wm. N. Pullis		Geo. C. Byrne	300,000
J. W. Burch		Wm. A. Albertson	224,000
A. C. Fromer	229,000	Sam'l Osgood	
W. B. Reynolds	270,000	John C. Connor	200,000
Charles H. Wheeler	239,000	Christopher Zeigler	234,543
Robert Jardine	249,000	Robt. A. Smith	300,000
L. W. Johnson		Wm. Grovenorst	290,000
A J. Hackney	279,000	Geo. E. Hoyt	200,000
D. Sickles	300,000	Barney Becker	277,000
John Lynch	237,000	Sam'l Donaldson	297,500
John Brinsley	222,000	Thos. E. Horton	

The lowest bid is at the rate of $195,000 per year, but it is contended that this amount would not suffice for removing the ashes and garbage, leaving the cleaning of the streets to be paid for from other sources. The Common Council, however, may refuse to make the award to the lowest bidder, under the ordinance which provides for the making of the contract.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAINSHIP.

Nothing decisive has yet been arranged with reference to this desirable office, Mr. PLATT not having decided whether to hold on to the purse-strings or yield to the mandate of the same power which placed him in office. At his request, and after an interview with the Counsel to the Corporation, it was decided to allow Mr. PLATT until to-day to decide as to the course he will pursue.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MURDER OF JOSEPH SUTCLIFFE—CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner JACKMAN, on Saturday, held an inquest in the case of JOSEPH SUTCLIFFE, late steward of the schooner *William and Mary*, who was robbed and fatally beaten on Christmas Eve, in Thirty-ninth-street, near Tenth-avenue. The evidence showed that deceased and JOHN O'FLAHERTY, a sailor belonging to the above vessel, went ashore on Christmas Eve to make some purchases for presents to a girl named RANDELL, living in Maine, to whom deceased was engaged to be married. After making the purchases, and on their way back to the vessel, they met five young men, unknown to them, who attacked them, and after knocking down and brutally beating the deceased, they robbed him of $40 in money, and then ran off. O'FLAHERTY was also struck by them, but managed to escape without serious injury. The deceased lay upon the pavement nearly all night insensible, and the following morning was found by the police and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he subsequently died of his injuries. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above evidence, and after they were discharged, Officer IRVING, of the Twentieth Precinct, brought in a young man named JEREMIAH FLYNN, on suspicion of being one of the five who murdered SUTCLIFFE. He was immediately identified by O'FLAHERTY as one of them, and locked up to await examination. The police are in active search for the others.

DEATH OF A RECLUSE.—For nearly seven years past an Irishman of very eccentric habits has occupied a little hut at Hogtown, in Fiftieth-street, near Sixth-avenue, and his neighbors have never been able to obtain a clue to his history. His hovel had formerly been part of the cabin of a canal-boat, and its dimensions were about six feet in length, three feet in height and four in width. During the entire time that he lived in this kennel he was never once seen by daylight, and how he spent his time or obtained his food, are questions which not even his nearest neighbors can answer. He was known by the name of "Billy," and the people living near his hermitage state that he usually sallied out about 12 o'clock every night with a sack upon his shoulder, and after trudging somewhere, invariably returned before dawn. He adopted every precaution to avoid observation, and his skulking manner led the police some time ago to watch him closely, under the impression that he might be a burglar or criminal of some description; but after a time they became satisfied of his honesty, and left him unmolested. On Thursday a German woman [illegible] happened to think that for a week or two she had observed no smoke from the chimney, and she told a policeman about it. He went to the place, and peering through a crack, saw the singular being within, his body in a cramped posture, and cold. The door was then broken open, and an examination showed that he had been dead several days, his flesh being frozen as hard as a stone, while the bones of the arms and other portions of the body were exposed by the ravages which vermin had made. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body, which resulted in a verdict of death from apoplexy.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORPHAN'S HOME AND ASYLUM.—The Church of the Incarnation, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Madison-avenue, was nearly filled last evening, on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Right-Rev. Bishop POTTER, Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY, were in the chancel, and participated in the services. The children of the Asylum, to the number of 78, were present, and sang with effect the 45th Psalm. After the lessons, Rev. Dr. LEONARD read the ninth annual report of the Society. Owing to the inadequateness of the present building in Thirty-ninth-street, the new edifice has already been commenced on the lot donated by the Corporation of the City, and situated between Lexington and Fourth avenues, extending from Forty-eighth to Forty-ninth streets. The building will cost $30,000, will be 120 feet by 55, three stories high, and fitted with dormitories, school-rooms, infirmary, and all necessary accommodations for 200 inmates. The number of inmates admitted last year was 79, of which 49 were boys and 29 girls; there were 94 applications for admission, and 40 to take out inmates. The report pays an earnest tribute to the efforts of the officers of the institution, the physician and dentist, and the architect of the new building. The total receipts of the year were $18,042 15, and the payments amounted to that sum less $1,197—the largest item of expenditure being $11,616 57 for building. There has been collected on the building fund $17,472 82, and promised $4,000, leaving about $8,500 to be raised, a large portion of which was subscribed and collected during the evening. Rev. Mr. MONTGOMERY preached the annual sermon.

THE METHODIST TRACT SOCIETY—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The annual meeting for the election of officers of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took place on Friday at No. 199 Mulberry-street. The attendance was small. The report of the Treasurer was read, from which it appeared that the receipts for the past year, including the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, were $5,968 37; expenses, $4,686 62, leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,281 75. The number of tracts and other publications distributed during the year could not be given, as the report from the publishing department had not yet been made up. It was stated, however, that the periodical called the *Good News*, which is considered one of the most serviceable publications of the Society, had already a circulation of 47,000, and which was rapidly increasing. The Board of Managers, consisting of sixty-four members, was elected by ballot, and resulted in the choice of the same persons who served last year, with the exception of three or four who have moved out of the City. The Board then proceeded to elect its officers, with the following result: Presidents—Bishops Morris, Janes, Scott, Simpson, Baker, Ames. Vice-Presidents—Rev. N. Bangs, D. D., Samuel A. Purdy, M. D. Corresponding Secretary—Daniel Wise. Recording Secretary—N. Pearne. Treasurer—John B. Edwards, New-York. Assistant-Treasurer, J. M. Phillips, Cincinnati.

PRISON ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Association was held on Thursday evening, at the residence of the Chairman, JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D., No. 42 East Twenty-ninth-street. After the transaction of the ordinary business, the agent of the Discharged Convict and Detention Committees submitted a statement of their operations during the past month, showing that the detention prisons of New-York and Brooklyn had been visited, their inmates spoken with, and the most hopeful selected and aided as follows:

Persons visited in our City Prisons, about....500
Complaints carefully examined....137
Complaints discontinued on their advice....58
Persons discharged from custody on their recommendation....47
Discharged convicts aided pecuniarily....59
Discharged convicts supplied with clothing....13
Discharged convicts provided with work....9

Donations are specially needed at the present time, the association being entirely dependent on voluntary contributions to carry out their benevolent objects. Any amount sent to WM. C. GILMAN, Jr., Esq., Treasurer, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, will be thankfully and promptly acknowledged.

PREPARATIONS FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—Nearly all of the public benevolent institutions are making arrangements to give the poor, who are under their several charges, a good dinner on New-Year's Day, and to, in other respects, make the occasion as happy a one to them as they can. At the institutions under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the children will receive presents; and all the inmates will receive an extraordinary dinner. The managers of the Female Mission, and of the House of Industry, on the Five Points, will give presents of food, clothing, and such other articles as may be furnished by their patrons. So, too, at the Newsboys Lodging-house, there will be presents of clothing and a good dinner; and the same will be done at many other kindred institutions. Mr. J. W. FARMER, of No. 47 Ludlow-street, invites "the poor and their children" to call on him from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M., New-Year's Day.

THE QUAIL CASE.—Mr. JOHN MULLANE, the carman who was employed to remove the five barrels and two boxes of quails from the corner of Duane and Chatham streets, on Thursday night, wishes it to be understood that, suspecting that the birds did not belong to the man who had employed him, he refused to remove them until he had the authority of the private watchman on that beat; that when the man left for the watchman, he went in search of a policeman, found one, and was directed to take the quails to the Station house; that he did so; that he called at the Station-house the following morning, and took the birds to the Property Clerk's office, and received his pay for cartage.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE NEW REGISTER.—Mr. JOHN KEYSER, the Register elect, is said to have determined upon the following appointments, viz.: Deputy Register, Lewis H. Watts; Assistant Deputy, Hewlett P. Leake; Satisfaction Clerk, George Mortimer; Examiner, W. F. T. Chapman; Chattel Mortgage Clerk, John P. Caverly; Collector, Benjamin F. Keyser; Janitor, Humphrey Ayres. Messrs. Mortimer and Caverly are reappointments. The persons who are to fill the offices of Searchers and Recording Clerks have also been designated. Charles L. Frost has been appointed Recording Clerk.

THE LATE ABDUCTION CASE.—The case of JOSEPH PERRY, charged with the abduction of ELLEN DONOVAN, of Boston, and with enticing her into a house of ill-fame in Lispenard-street, was investigated on Saturday, before Justice CONNOLLY, and resulted in the dismissal of the complaint. The cross-examination of the complainant showed that she had been an inmate of several houses of ill-fame in Boston, and that she came to this City of her own accord and entered the house in question.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVALS.—The annual festivals of a large number of the Sunday Schools attached to the Churches in the City, were celebrated yesterday, and were enjoyed by a very large number of children and adults, notwithstanding the unfavorableness of the weather. The exercises were nearly alike in all the Churches. They comprised singing by the children, reading annual reports—generally of a cheerful character—appropriate addresses, and presentations of books to the scholars.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—WM. BROWN, a Swedish sailor died yesterday at the New-York Hospital from injuries received by a fall from the fore-yard to the deck of the bark *Tivoli*, lying off the Battery. The vessel came in collision with a schooner, and the shock caused deceased to fall. An inquest was held upon the body.

FOG AND RAIN.—A light breeze prevailed yesterday from the southeast, with a mild temperature and indications of a thaw. Toward evening a thick fog settled over the North and East rivers, accompanied with a drizzly rain. Skating on the Central Park and elsewhere, for the present, is at an end.

STEAMSHIP JOHN P. KING.—Arrangements will be made soon, it is said, to rebuild this steamer, the bottom frame and other portions of the hull, sufficient for a good foundation, not having been injured by the fire. She will be constructed from the same moulds.

NEW-YEAR'S INVITATION.—Mayor WOOD invites his friends and fellow-citizens to call upon him at his office, on New-Year's Day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Visit to the Water Works.

The Commissioners of the Brooklyn Water Works, with a number of invited guests, including in the number the Mayor of Brooklyn, members of Assembly elect for Kings County, the President of the Board of Aldermen, members of the Water Committee of the Common Council, Aldermen, and last, but not least, the Press, proceeded on Friday on a visit of inspection to the Water Works belonging to the City of Brooklyn, and the sources of supply.

The company, seated in seven hacks, started from City Hall-square at 9 o'clock A. M.—one hour beyond the time appointed for starting having been sacrificed to inexorable custom. At a gentle trot the party passed through Myrtle-avenue and the Cypress Hill Plank-road to the Ridgewood Reservoir. Here they alighted, and commenced a tour of inspection on foot. By the officers in charge the party were informed that the reservoir covers an area of 27 acres, and is capable of holding 173,000,000 gallons of water. At the present time, however, there are only 116,000,000 gallons in it, making a depth of 15 feet. The average quantity of water furnished the city during the week days is 4,600,000 gallons per day. On Sunday this quantity is reduced to about 4,000,000 gallons.

The examination concluded here, the visitors reentered their carriages, and proceeded to the engine-house, near East New-York, where they again alighted. The pumping machinery here elicited the admiration of all present. There is only one Cornish engine at work yet. This is capable of throwing into the reservoir at Ridgewood at least 10,000,000 gallons of water per day. The material for another engine of the same size is on the ground, and will be put in place next Summer. The engine now in use lifts at one stroke 1,054 gallons. Since it was first put in operation, one year ago last June, 1,831,500 strokes have been made. From this point, the party visited in succession Baisley's, Cornwell's, Clear Stream, P. Cornwell's and Smith & Pines' ponds. A lunch was partaken of at Baisley's Pond, and the party partook of a dinner at Smith & Pine's ponds. Having inspected the whole line of works, the party returned to the City at about 8 o'clock in the evening, all well pleased with what they had seen and heard, and more than ever convinced that there is an abundant supply of pure water, and that the Brooklyn Water Works are fully equal, if not superior, to anything of the kind in the United States.

During the first year after these works went into operation, ending July 1, 1860, the receipts for water reached to $292,639 18.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.—The Christmas Festival of St. Ann's Church Sunday School, took place at 2½ o'clock P. M., yesterday, in the body of the Church, corner of Sands and Washington streets. The Church was well filled, and the proceedings highly interesting. The introductory exercises were a voluntary on the organ, the singing of a hymn and prayer. Singing by the Infant School was followed by the usual annual reports, showing the condition of each school. By these it appears that the schools were better attended last year, than ever before. The children were next asked a variety of Scripture questions, which were generally answered promptly and satisfactorily. Short addresses were followed by the presentation of Bibles to members of the classes for introducing new scholars. Singing and receiving missionary offerings were the next in order, when each member of the schools was presented with a book suitable to her or his age. After a hymn and benediction the children and their friends dispersed. The whole character of the exercises was such as to leave a good impression both on the minds of parents and pupils.

MORTALITY.—There were 112 deaths reported to the Health Department last week, classified by the Health Officer as follows: Men, 13; women, 19; boys, 43; girls, 37; adults, 32; children, 80; males, 56; females, 56; colored persons, 2. The principal diseases were, fevers, by which there were 19, 17 of which were scarlet; consumption, 15; inflammation of the lungs, 11; diphtheria, 9; constipation of the bowels, 6; croup, 4; small pox and debility, (infantile,) 3 each; 66 of those who died were under 5 years of age; 93 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows: First, 4; Second, 6; Third, 1; Fourth, 4; Fifth, 8; Sixth, 8; Seventh, 7; Eighth, 6; Ninth, 5; Tenth, 9; Eleventh, 15; Twelfth, 8; Thirteenth, 6; Fourteenth, 9; Fifteenth, 2; Sixteenth, 9; Seventeenth, 2; Eighteenth, 1; Nineteenth, 2.

THE CRISIS.—A meeting of the Rocky Mountain Club was held at Musical Hall, on Saturday evening last, to consult as to the expediency of calling a public meeting, to give expression to the Republican sentiment of Kings County, as to the present crisis. No definite action was taken, but all present heartily indorse the stand taken by Hon. JNO. HUMPHREY. Another meeting is to be held for consultation at an early day.

NEW-YEAR'S.—The Mayor of Brooklyn says he will be happy to meet his fellow-citizens at the Mayor's Office, on New-Year's Day, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

A SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN ATTEMPTS TO ELOPE WITH A YOUNG MISS—THE PLANS FRUSTRATED—MARRIAGE.—Quite an excitement was caused in Jersey City on Saturday, amongst certain circles, consequent upon an attempted elopement of a young Southern gentleman with a blooming young Miss of fifteen Summers, an adopted daughter of Mr. ISAAC WOOLFE, of No. 17 Grand-street. Mrs. WOOLFE, who is the sister of an Ex-Judge in New-York, is said to have planned the elopement without the knowledge or consent of her husband, and very nearly succeeded in her plans. The knowledge of the affair coming to the ears of a friend, he at once repaired to Williamsburgh, where Mr. WOOLFE is engaged constructing a city railroad, and informed him of what was about to take place. Mr. WOOLFE hurried at once to Jersey City, and consulted with Counselor JELLIFFE, when it was decided that he should proceed to the ferry and wait for the runaways. Hardly had he arrived there when a cart, containing a large box and some trunks belonging to the Southern gentleman and his fair one, came up. After some talk it was decided, in order to prevent the matter becoming public, to have the baggage removed to Mr. GAFFNEY's stable, there to await further action. The indignant father, the gentleman from the Sunny South, and Mr. JELLIFFE, then repaired to the office of the latter, and two hours were occupied in consultation. The father was very angry—refused to be reconciled to the union, and it is said, used some very strong language. The young Southerner protested that his intentions were honorable, and in the elopement affair he was merely carrying out the plans laid by Mrs. WOOLFE. Mr. WOOLFE was finally prevailed upon to give his consent to the marriage, which he did after examining the baggage. The box contained an outfit, consisting of bedding, &c., which had been furnished by Mrs. WOOLFE, and the trunks the young lady's wearing apparel. The happy couple were united at 2 P. M., and a short time afterwards they left for the purpose of going on board the steamer for Richmond, Virginia. The young man is 22 years of age, and is said to be connected with a highly respectable family in Richmond.

Life Insurance Illustrated.

From the Wall-Street Underwriter.

We are not aware that we can illustrate the importance of Life Insurance to this community, or its advantages to every family who have not a provision placed beyond the contingency of trade or financial fluctuations, to which we seem so peculiarly subject in this great commercial City, than by stating a recent case of loss by the Eagle and Albion Life Office of London and New-York.

Mr. JOSEPH BARNARD, of No. 118 Elm-street, in this City, who died suddenly on the 11th inst., insured his life, in 1856, in the Eagle and Albion, for $10,000, in favor of his wife.

The total premium paid on this policy to date amounted to $2,210; but the bonus returned Mr. BARNARD in 1857, in *cash*, was $769 06, and the profits since earned amount to about $350, thus reducing the actual cost of a $10,000 policy to $1,090 92.

Had Mr. BARNARD taken his profits in 1857 in *augmentation* of his policy, instead of in cash, his widow would now be entitled to $12,331, or, would actually receive $10,121, without the cost of a single fraction to her late husband's estate.

Mr. BUCHANAN, the manager of the American branch of the Eagle and Albion Life Office, at No. 44 Wall-street, has offered, as is his custom in every instance, to discount this claim, deducting simple interest for ninety days, when it will be payable.

The facts in this case illustrate, so fully and clearly, the advantages of Life Insurance, that no argument seems necessary; and the head of a family who is not willing to appropriate a small sum annually for the benefit of those depending upon him, displays a selfishness of character few would be willing to acknowledge they possess.

Persons who may have suffered by the prevailing panic, or who may desire a safe investment, may, by a small annual payment, restore their impaired fortunes, and make sure provision for those who come after them, by the agency of a life policy. The Eagle and Albion is now in the fifty-fourth year of its existence, and possessed of a large capital and surplus, with an income of over $5,000 *per day*, and its policies are, humanly speaking, beyond every contingency, for neither *dueling*, *suicide*, or death by the *hands of justice* is allowed to vitiate them.

[Advertisement.]

NEW YEAR'S CALLS.—FOWLER & WELLS, Practical Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, will be happy to receive those who desire their professional services on New Year's Day, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. There can be no better way to commence the new year, than to obtain a written description of your character, which will teach you how to exercise your faculties, and restrain your passions, in the manner best calculated to insure your success and happiness.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA, MANILA, and American Indian Articles, Staple and Fancy Goods at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,
No. 653—Broadway—No. 653.

[Advertisement.]

A GOOD DODGE.—BARNUM contemplates showing up the political tricksters of the day at his Museum, in connection with the native Africans, What is It? &c. He'll "*make a list*," and probably "*bring down the house*." See his advertisement and bills.

[Advertisement.]

WARRANTED.—HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment will positively cure the most obstinate ulcers and old sores that have defied all other treatment. They purge from the blood and system the corrupting poisons which sustain the vitality of these disorders.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 29.

FLOUR less firm at $4 50. WHISKY firm at 14¼c. HOGS dull and declined 15c.@20c., closing without buyers over $4 75@$4 80; a large number are offering for future delivery at $5 70, which tends to depress the market, indicating that there is still a considerable number to come forward. PROVISIONS firm, but closing dull and heavy, with not much demand; Mess Pork was offered at $15. LARD 9c. GREEN HAMS closed at 6¾c.@6⅞c.; nothing was done in Bulk Meats. Money market continues to be tight. Sight Exchange on New-York dull at ¼ ₩ cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 29.

COTTON—Sales to-day 10,000 bales, at 11½c.@11¾c. for Middling. SUGAR steady at 4c.@5c. for fair to fully fair. FLOUR closed with an advancing tendency, at $5 25@$5 37½ for superfine. CORN steady at 68c.@75c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 29.

FLOUR active and firm; Howard-street and Ohio, $5 50 for superfine. WHEAT firm, at $1 25@$1 30 for Red, and $1 35@$1 60 for White. CORN buoyant; sales of new White at 62c.@67c. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. COFFEE quiet, at 12¾c.@13c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 29.

FLOUR firm at $5 12½ for superfine. WHEAT firm; sales 3,000 bushels red at $1 30@$1 35; white, $1 40@$1 50. CORN scarce at 67c. WHISKY steady at 18c.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail....5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland, *via* St Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, No. 160 Fulton-street, up to 5 o'clock every day to go by Express, leaving St. Joseph on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock P. M. Telegrams can be sent on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

	Leave.	For.	
FROM THE UNITED STATES.			
Borussia	New-York	Hamburg	Jan. 2
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 2
Jura	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 3
City of Wash'n	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 5
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Jan. 5
FROM EUROPE.			
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 19
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 22
Palestine	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 26
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 26
America	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 29
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
FOR THE WEST INDIES AND CALIFORNIA.			
North Star	New-York	Aspinwall	Jan. 1
Bienville	New-York	Havana	Jan. 5
Karnak	New-York	Nassau & Hav.	Jan. 8
Zulu	New-York	Jamaica	Jan. 20

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 29.—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Agnes Houston, Mme. J. Franquet, Jean B. Dotta and family, Mrs. Dunlop and daughter, John Andress and wife, J. C. Pasco, wife and 4 children, N. Newton, W. L. Eastman, H. Smythe, S. A. Hitchcock, W. B. Hatton, John Boyles, J. S. C. Morris, Chas. Dezauche, M. H. Bixby, wife and child, W. H. Shaw, Francis Parker, Benedict Nelly, John Colville, D. Gildersleeve, Wm. W. Crittenden, B. Fitzpatrick, J. Dozen, J. Johnson, M. M. Smith, Ira Smith, and 74 in the steerage. Total, 117.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.—J. Winname, W. Decker, M. Patterson, T. J. Heines, N. B. Strong, A. Lozier and lady, W. Voorhis, G. G. Johnson and 4 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Karnak, from Nassau—Hon. Felix McCarty, Mrs. J. Miller, Mrs. S. A. Huntington, H. Jonas, S. S. Master, F. G. Garcia, J. Ellison, T. W. McGowan, A. Lefiock, J. F. Goodwin, D. Flannery, Geo. H. Eness, J. Webster, F. Albanais, J. McNelvia, J. Rogers, A. Mason, H. Balmain, W. Mills, R. Ramsay, J. Martin, F. Copman, N. McDonald, F. Jarnier, B. Tousant, J. White, G. Hay, J. Allott. Total, 29.

In steamship Jamestown, from Richmond, &c.—R. Phain, R. Kinney, Charles Elliga, Louis Linn, W. H. Davis, Mrs. Schaber, Capt. H. Hill, M. H. Lane, Joseph Stetson, O. T. Cross and lady, and 24 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 42 | Moon rises.... 8 59
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 57 | Gov. Island. 10 46 | Hell Gate.... 12 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

Cleared.

Steamships Patapsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Monticello, Gager, Alexandria, &c., H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Potomac, Watson, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Parkersburgh, Stannard, Wilmington, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; American Congress, Woodward, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Donati, Reed, London, C. Adams; Java, Daggett, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; Dr. Barth, (Ham.,) Hamburgh, L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Barks Light Brigade, (Br.,) Pomeroy, Liverpool, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Clarissa, Pettigrew, Ynaga del Valle & Co.

Brigs Samuel Welsh, Cole, Gibraltar and a market, I. B. Gager; S. M. Newhall, Ellis, Demerara, H. Underwood; Conflict, Rutland, St. Kitts, J. W. Hubbard & Co.; J. Dock, Thompson, Havana, Curtis & Swain.

Schooners Ocean Wave, Warner, Washington, Telfair & Horn; S. A. Appleton, Stanwood, Jacksonville, C. & E. J. Peters; Julia A. Hallock, Pedrick, New-London, Van Brunt & Slaght; Fantanzal, Wooster, Arroya, J. N. Onatavio & Co.; M. H. Mifflin, Buck, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Cabot, Ellis, Boston, J. W. McKee; Baltimore, Mayo, Baltimore, L. Kenny; M. Fillmore, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Alida, Tribble, New-London, H. S. Rackett; Wells, Wells, Jacmel, Kunhardt & Co.; Romp, Moore, Portland, G. L. Hatch; Mary Mankin, Beer., Boston, Dayton & Sprague.

Arrived.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship [illegible]aring, (of Boston,) Simonson, Liverpool Nov. 21, with mdse. to Cornelius Comstock. Experienced very heavy weather E. of the Banks. Was 12 ds. making 70 miles. Dec. 13, Thomas Brown, seaman, fell from the foreyard, striking the rail, and went overboard, and was lost. Nov. 24, lat. 50 52, lon. 10 08, signalized ship New-Orleans, hence for Liverpool. Same day, signalized ship Lizzie Drew, bound E.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London and Isle of Wight Nov. 27, with mdse and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Dec. 10. Wm. M. Stanley, chief officer, died of concussion of the brain, caused by a fall.

Ship Zurich, Baxter, Havre 39 ds., with mdse. and 249 passengers to S. M. Fox & Bro. Experienced a succession of heavy westerly gales up to the Banks. Has been 4½ ds. from the Banks to this port.

Ship Elise and Mathilda, (Brem.,) Nordenholt, Bremen 60 ds., with mdse. and 15 passengers to Henschaw & Unkart.

Ship Robena, Martin, Glasgow Dec. 1, and Greenock 6th, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig R. W. Kibby, Hayden, St. Domingo City 17 ds., with mahogany, hides, &c., to J. & N. Smith & Co. Experienced heavy weather: washed away head rails, split sails, &c. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. gales. Dec. 27, S. of Barnegat, took pilot from boat Washington, No. 4.

Brig Time, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) McDougal, Halifax 16 ds., with fish to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. C. W. Nevins, Hawkin, Mobile 18 ds., with cotton for Providence. Experienced very heavy weather most of the passage.

Schr. Louisa A. Johnson, Ellis, Elizabethport, with coal for Aspinwall.

Schr. D. B. Barnard, Elwell, Elizabethport, with coal for Portland, Me.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, York, Stonington 2 ds., stone.

Schr. Prize Banner, Atkins, Provincetown 2 ds.

Sloop Mary, Clark, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

WIND—Sunset, E. N. E.

Arrived......SUNDAY, Dec. 30.

Steamship Karnak, (Br.,) Le Mesurier, Havana Dec. 22, and Nassau, N. P., 24th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. From Dec. 26 to 29, experienced strong N. E. gales. Dec. 30, 5 miles N. of Barnegat, passed ship Winged Racer, Trundy, from Foo Chow for New-York, with loss of fore and mizzentopmasts.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Hussar, (of New-Bedford,) Howland, Batavia Aug. 26, and Padang Sept. 20, with sugar, &c., to W. H. Hussey. Has experienced heavy N. and N. W. gales since crossing the Gulf. Brings home the murderer of the second officer of ship Staghound, and 23 prisoners, (mutineers.) See news columns.

Ship Levant, (Br., of Liverpool,) Feraen, Calcutta and Sand Heads Sept. 4, passed Cape Good Hope Nov. 4, with sugar, &c., to Rathbone Bros. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy head winds.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool Dec. 11, with mdse. and 145 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship War Hawk, (of Boston,) Simmons, Liverpool 23 ds., with mdse. to Cornelius Comstock.

Bark Freye, (Nor.,) Bunnevie, Newcastle 102 ds., with coal to H. and F. W. Meyer. Experienced heavy N. W. gales during the passage.

Brig Gulnare, (Br., of Bermuda,) Steed, Inagua 15 ds., with salt to John R. Bacon—vessel to Tynes & Smith. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. winds, split sails, &c.

Brig Janet Kidston, Clark, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to master. Will load for Port au-Prince.

Schr. Carrie Hues, (of Boston,) Fleim, Kinston, Jam., Nov. 58, with logwood, pimento, &c., to Henry De Cordova & Co. Experienced heavy weather the entire passage. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. E. gales.

Schr. Susan Baker, Gookins, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Adventurer, Lewis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Judge Taney, Foss, Elizabethport, for Duxbury.

WIND—During the day, from N. E. to E., with rain.

Below.

Ship Winged Racer, Trundy, Foo Chow Aug. 4, to H. W. Hubbell. Has lost topmasts.

Brig Titania, Folsom, Cienfuegos Dec. 7.

Also, 1 bark, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamships Etna, (Br.,) for Liverpool, (and passed the Battery at 12:20 P. M.;) Alabama and Mount Vernon, Savannah; Columbia, Charleston; Parkersburgh, Wilmington; Roanoke, Norfolk, &c.; Monticello, Alexandria, &c.; Potomac, Baltimore; Patapsco, Portland, Brig Isabel Buermann, Port-au-Prince.

Miscellaneous.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 29.—There is a loaded ship ashore near New-Inlet, bilged, said to be from New-Orleans for New-York. (By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Columbia—ship, hence for Liverpool, was passed, Dec. 16, lat. 15 35, lon. 49 44.

Judith Touro—ship, bound W., was passed, Dec. 16, lat. 43 17, lon. 43 47.

Mary Ann—Br. schr., from West Indies for Boston, Dec. 28, off the Tavern House, 35 ds. out, and short of provisions—by steamtug Mercury.

Minerva—ship, bound E., was seen, Dec. 16, lat. 43 14, lon. 43 47.

Zuleika—ship, from London for Savannah, Dec. 8, lat. 25 03, lon. 58 20.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
For Children Teething,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
Gives Rest to the Mother,
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.
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And Health to the Infant.
And Health to the Infant.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE "BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article, which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any considerations whatever.

We have spoken of the Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of Jan., 1861, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the City Bank of Brooklyn on and after Jan. 2, 1861. WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying, "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard." says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I'd 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of a disease which might otherwise escape attention till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits for ascerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more, so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age, may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.